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Garden Book 1927

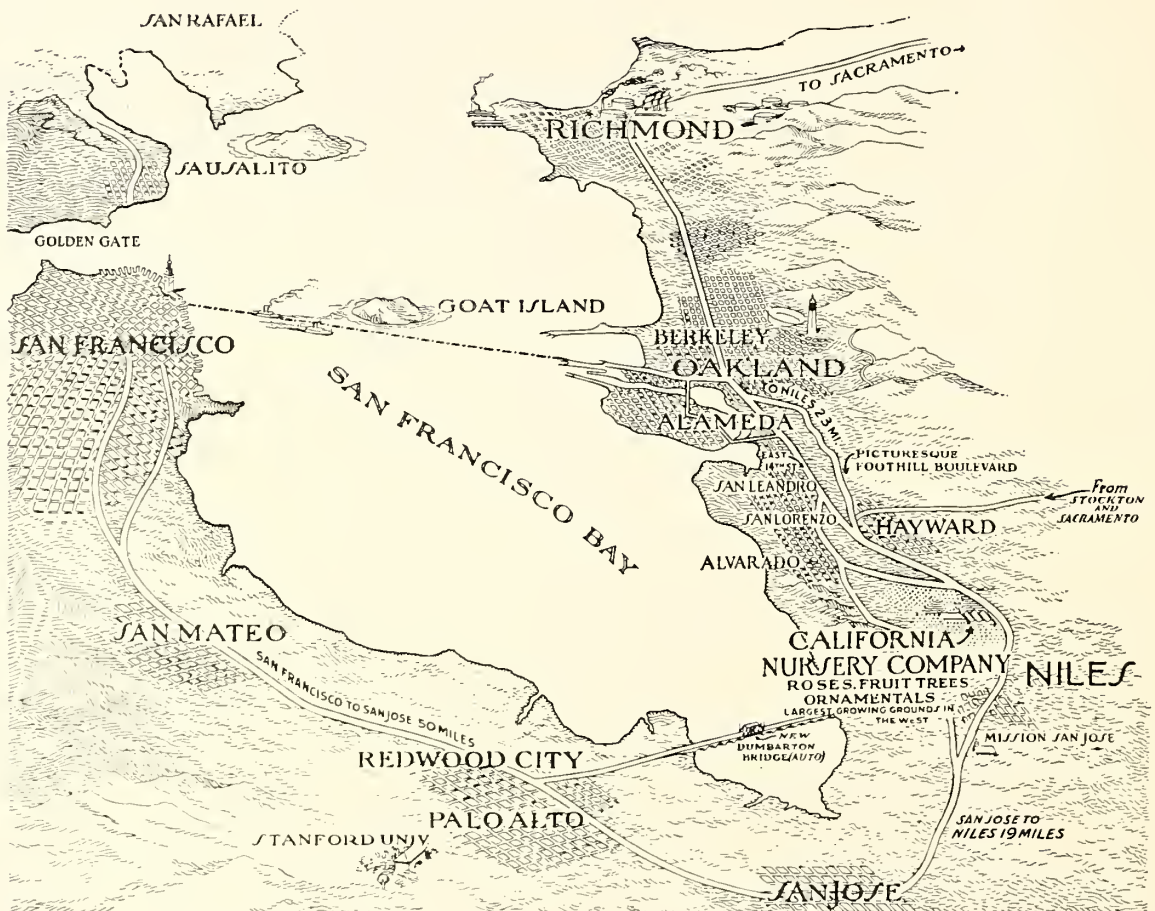
A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG
CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY
NILES, CALIFORNIA

THE growing grounds of the California Nursery Company are located on the main highway between Oakland and San Jose, just a short distance from the town of Niles on the Southern Pacific Railway. When coming by train, notify us in advance or telephone from the railway station and we will be pleased to meet you with a conveyance. Our sales yard is open every day in the week including Sunday.

California Nursery Company

Founded in 1865 by John Rock

Niles, Alameda County, California





A long avenue, lined with 40-year-old *Phoenix Canariensis*, welcomes you to our growing grounds at Niles.

We Invite You to Visit Our Growing Grounds

COME to Niles, Alameda County, California, any day in the year, and you will be welcome to visit the West's largest growing grounds devoted to ornamentals. Here you will find our extensive test fruit orchard; our block of several hundred thousand quality roses, abloom many months of the year; great fields of colorful flowering and berried shrubs and rich autumn-hued plants of ornamental foliage; long rows of symmetrical evergreens ranging from the smallest shrubs to great specimen trees. 1500 varieties of plants are grown at Niles.

We want you to see at Niles what favorable soil and climate, combined with the skill of experienced plantmen, will do in assuring thrifty, strong-growing nursery stock.

Geo. C. Roeding

President, California Nursery Company.

In This Garden Book You Will Find: ~

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs:

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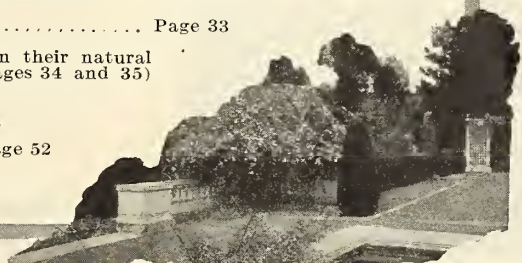
Roses:..... Page 33

(shown in their natural colors, pages 34 and 35)

Fruit Trees

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Nursery rows of conifers



A partial panorama of our growing grounds at Niles



A field of our quality roses, Niles



Administrative office, Niles



Lath house and sales yard



Interior of lath house

General Information

The Order Blank accompanying this catalog is for the convenience of customers and we will appreciate their using it, as it will facilitate the filling of their orders.

Orders. It is important to write your name plainly; your postoffice, county and state. Following these instructions will insure prompt delivery of mail matter addressed to you. Definite shipping instructions should be given us as to the route and also if the shipment is to be forwarded by freight or express. If no instructions accompany the order we will exercise our best judgment.

Remittances. All of our stock is sold for cash unless other arrangements are made. Remittances may be made to us either by postoffice or express money order, registered letter, bank draft or check. On export orders cash must accompany the order, or confirmed bankers' credit, or satisfactory banking references. No order will be sent C. O. D. unless accompanied by one-quarter the amount of the order.

Method of Packing. We pride ourselves on thoroughly understanding how to handle shipments going to any part of the United States, or for export. Even if several months on the road, stock will reach destination in good order with our thorough method of packing if given ordinary good care en route. We pack stock as lightly as possible, consistent of course, with the distance it must travel. We charge for packing only to cover cost of material used. We assume no responsibility for the safe arrival of goods after they have been accepted by the carriers and found to be in good order. However, we wish to assure our customers, should a loss occur, through the carelessness of the transportation companies, we will make every effort to recover damages for any loss which they may sustain.

Prices. Are for stock delivered at the postoffice, express or freight depot in Niles. Prices are subject to change without notice.

Errors. If any mistakes are made in filling orders, we will cheerfully rectify them, but must respectfully request our customers to notify us at once after receipt of the goods.



A further panoramic view of our Niles nursery



Broad leaved evergreens

For Intending Purchasers

Auto Truck Delivery. We are in a position to make deliveries by truck to many parts of California. Charges for such services will be made as reasonable as possible. The advantage to our customers is that the cost of boxing, freight and cartage is saved and in addition to this much more prompt delivery is assured at destination without the cost of rehandling.

Quantity Orders. Articles mentioned in this catalog will be furnished as follows: 5 of a variety at the 10 rate; 50 at the 100 rate; 300 at the 1000 rate. To illustrate, if an order called for five varieties of apples, the 10 rate would apply, and if in addition to this 1 peach, 1 pear, 1 apricot, 1 nectarine and 1 plum were ordered, the each rate would apply on the assorted trees and the 10 rate on the apples. Customers will please bear in mind that the quantity rate will only apply when multiples of the same variety of tree are ordered and not on assortments.

Inspection. Every shipment we send out will carry a certificate of inspection. We endeavor to keep ourselves fully informed on the quarantine laws affecting shipments of nursery stock to any point in the United States, to prevent any delay in the forwarding of orders. The same policy is observed on all of our foreign shipments.

Service. It is our purpose to render a service to all those who favor us with their business. We are always ready to answer questions to the best of our ability. Above all things we want satisfied customers, being fully cognizant of the fact that this is a necessary adjunct to a successful business.

GUARANTEE. The California Nursery Company will exercise care to have all stock true to name, nevertheless it is understood and agreed that should any stock prove untrue to name, the California Nursery Company shall be liable only for the sum paid for the stock which may prove untrue, and shall not be liable for any greater amount.

CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY,
Geo. C. Roeding, President,
NILES, CALIFORNIA.

Telephone, Telegraph, Postoffice and Express Address as above.
Cable address, "CALNURCO."



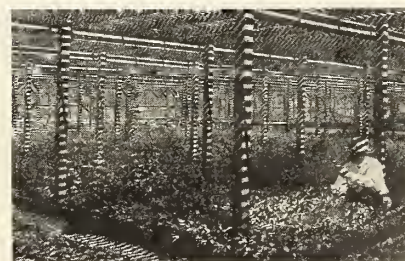
In the test fruit orchard, Niles



Methods of packing trees and shrubs



Shipping large specimen trees



Propagating shed at Niles



A home whose beauty has been enhanced by planting of coniferous evergreens and other trees and shrubs

Ornamental Department

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

In our climate, both evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs can be successfully transplanted during the winter months, with the exception of palms and bamboos, which move best in late spring and early summer. This applies, however, more particularly to plants dug from the open ground. Those grown in pots, and also plants established in boxes can be planted at any time during the year if they receive proper care.

Digging the Holes. In preparing the holes for planting, do not fail to make them larger than the root system of the plant. Always fill in with top soil. Be sure to make the soil friable before shoveling in. Fill the hole about three quarters full; then tramp it in. Then pour in from fifteen to twenty gallons of water. The following day level up the ground around the tree but do not tramp it.

Handling Balled Plants. At all times use both hands when handling balled plants, by placing one under the ball; with the other steady the plant by the stem. In filling in the hole around a balled tree, do not tramp on top of the ball, as this will break it, dislodging the fibrous roots and causing the plant to die. After the hole in which the balled tree is planted is partially filled, cut the cord at the top of the ball and turn down the burlap so that it will be completely buried when the remainder of the hole is filled in. After the hole is three fourths filled with soil, water freely and then draw loose soil around the body of the tree, but under no consideration tramp it down. Do not remove the burlap from the ball (except as indicated above) as it will soon rot.

Treatment of Boxed Plants. When plants are received, dig the hole large enough to receive the box, arranging to have the tree stand at least four inches deeper than in the box. Dig the hole sufficiently large to make it possible to tilt the box to one side to remove one-half of the bottom, then reverse the operation and remove the other half. The sides should then be

carefully removed, taking care not to disturb the plant. Soil should be filled in around the plant, well tamped, and watered thoroughly. It is best to leave a good basin around the plant which should be filled several times to insure the water reaching the bottom of the hole. It is a good plan to keep the tops well sprayed in the early morning and late evening hours. This practice should be continued three to four weeks.

Pruning Ornamentals. The tops of deciduous trees and shrubs should be pruned in proportion to the amount of roots lost in transplanting. This means with large trees, having a body of from two to four inches in diameter, to top them within ten feet of the ground and shorten all lateral branches to eight inches. Do not top Birch trees, although the lateral branches may be shortened in.

Safety and Protection. In nearly all cases it is advisable to give the trunk of the trees protection to guard against sunburn. This is done by giving the trunk a thorough white-washing to the first branches and then wrapping loosely with burlap. Sunburn induces borers to enter the tree.

The Importance of Staking. Most deciduous trees should be firmly staked when planted, as this will prevent heavy winds from loosening them and insure a straight growth. In fastening the tree to the stake, wrap some burlap around the body of the tree first so as to prevent chafing.

After Care. While of the greatest importance, proper planting is only the beginning. Trees may live even though neglected, but will fail to render the satisfaction and pleasure that is possible if well cared for. Never let trees get dry during the first summer. When you irrigate, see that they get a thorough soaking. This is vastly better than giving them a little water at a time. Keep the ground around your plants and trees thoroughly loose. A good mulch is a great help. Our stock properly planted and cared for will well repay any little additional expenditure of time and money.



A COLLECTION OF CONIFERS AT A SPECIAL PRICE

- 2 Italian Cypress, 6 to 7 ft.
- 2 Cedrus Deodara, 3 to 4 ft.
- 2 Berekman's Golden Arbor Vitae, 1 to 1½ ft.
- 2 Scarob Cypress, 3 to 4 ft.
- 1 Arizona Cypress, 6 to 7 ft.

9 Strong, Well-shaped Conifers,
Regular Price \$34.00

Collection Price
\$27.50

Ask for "Special Conifer Collection"

Coniferous Evergreens

ABIES, Firs

A genus of about 25 species, native to northern regions; all bear seeds at an early age; most all are hardy, and about one-third of the known species are native to the Pacific Coast region. Those here listed do admirably in parks and gardens.

A. cephalonica. CEPHALONIAN FIR. Native to the mountains of Greece. Desirable for growing in exposed situations, where the climate is not too hot; does well in our coastal regions. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00.

A. concolor. WHITE FIR. This is the Silver Fir so much admired in the Yosemite Valley. Resistant to drouth and heat. Fine as a specimen or planted in groups. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$8.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50.

A. firma. JAPANESE FIR. An erect tree of great beauty and rapid growth; very ornamental and desirable. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$7.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50.

A. nobilis glauca. SILVERY RED FIR. A garden type, with glaucous foliage; decidedly dwarfish in this climate. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$7.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$6.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$4.50.

A. nordmanniana. NORDMANN'S SILVER FIR. A magnificent and stately tree of regular but spreading growth, attaining eventually to a large size. Fine for park and garden effects. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$8.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$7.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$6.00.

ARAUCARIA

There are some 12 species native to Australia, South America and Pacific Islands. In the warmer regions they are grown in the open, and while still young as pot plants for interior decoration.

Araucaria bidwilli. BUNYA BUNYA TREE. A handsome conifer native of Australia, which does well in all sections of the state. Fine as a single specimen and planted in groups where space permits. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$10.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$7.50; 1 to 1½ ft., \$3.00. Potted, 8 to 10 in., \$1.50.

A. excelsa. NORFOLK ISLAND PINE. A handsome and symmetrical tree, with branches growing in tiers. Does well in the coastal counties. One of the most striking and decorative house plants. Care should be taken not to place it in the full rays of the sun. Potted, 24 to 30 in., \$5.00; 18 to 24 in., \$4.00; 12 to 18 in., \$3.00.

A. imbricata. MONKEY PUZZLE. A well known hardy tree of striking appearance, giving an individuality to shrubberies, and when planted in groups of other trees. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$4.00; potted, 1 ft., \$2.00.



ARAUCARIA EXCELSA

Fine for indoor decoration as a pot plant, and as a single specimen on a lawn



CEDRUS DEODARA

One of our finest conifers for aligning drives and for grouping

CEDRUS. Cedars

The three varieties mentioned possess exceptional values for park and garden, street and boulevard planting. All do well in California, and the warmer sections of the United States.

Cedrus atlantica. MT. ATLAS CEDAR. Large tree, of open growth, and pyramidal in form. Hardy and very widely planted. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$7.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00; 1 ½ to 2 ft., \$2.50 Potted, 8 to 12 in., \$1.00.

C. atlantica glauca. BLUE MT. ATLAS CEDAR. A variety of *C. atlantica* with silvery glaucous foliage; one of the most strikingly beautiful trees for single plantings. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$6.00.

C. deodara. INDIAN CEDAR. One of the most popular park and avenue trees in California; carrying its limbs somewhat horizontal to the trunk clear to the ground, which makes it a favorite for specimen planting. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$7.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; 1 ½ to 2 ft., \$2.00. Potted, 8 to 12 in., 75c.

C. deodara verticillata glauca. Of symmetrical growth and light bluish, rather stiff foliage, which retains its glaucous hue with age. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$8.00.

C. libani. CEDAR OF LEBANON. Foliage dark green, growth massive and picturesque. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 1 ½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

CEPHALOTAXUS

Trees with a yew-like foliage, hence the name "False Yew"; growth upright and columnar, admirable for individual planting on small places.

Cephalotaxus fortunei. FORTUNE'S YEW. A dense shrub or bushy tree, fine for grouping and rock work. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00; 1 ½ to 2 ft., \$2.50.

C. pedunculata fastigiata. KOREAN YEW. Habit distinct and individual, compact, upright and columnar like an Irish Yew. Useful in the adornment of small places. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00; 1 ½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

CHAMAECYPARIS

Hardy coniferous evergreen trees adapted to a wide range of uses in park and garden making, while as young plants they also find favor for indoor decorations as pot plants. Also known as "Flat-Branched Cypress."

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana. LAWSON CYPRESS. A handsome pyramidal tree with short and spreading branches; branchlets crowded, pendulous, fern-like and feathery. Fine as a specimen or planted in groups. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$7.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50. Potted, 1 ft., 75c.

C. lawsoniana alumi. SCAROB CYPRESS. A variety of dense growth and columnar habit; foliage decidedly glaucous with a pronounced blue metallic hue. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00; 1 ½ to 2 ft., \$3.00.

C. lawsoniana bowleri pendula. WEEPING LAWSON. Of dense form; compact, and elongated pendulous branches. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.50.

C. lawsoniana erecta viridis. GREEN COLUMN CYPRESS. Habit fastigiate and tapering, foliage a clear rich green with no glaucous markings. Ornamental and distinct. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00.

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana filifera. THREAD-LIKE CYPRESS. Distinct; branchlets long, slender and thread-like; leaves closely overlapping; plant graceful and handsome. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00; 1 ½ to 2 ft., \$3.50.

C. lawsoniana filifera pendula. WEEPING LAWSON. A handsome weeping type, desirable as a single plant; foliage dark green. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$7.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00.

C. lawsoniana glauca coerulea. Compact form and silvery blue foliage. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00.

C. lawsoniana nana argenta. DWARF VARIEGATED LAWSON. Of compact and dwarf habit; foliage silver-tipped; fine as a specimen. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00.

C. obtusa. "JAPANESE CYPRESS." Miniature in habit of growth with horizontal branches and fern-like tufts of bright green foliage. Potted, 15 to 18 in., \$4.00.

C. obtusa aurea. GOLDEN JAPANESE CYPRESS. A dwarf variety of spreading habit; foliage golden tinted and fern-like; fine for rockeries. Potted, 12 to 15 in., \$5.00.



CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA ALUMI

Decidedly attractive in the garden and also desirable for indoor and porch adornment

C. obtusa decussata. Of a dense growth and form nearly globular; leaves needle-like, silvery, turning to a bronzy hue in winter. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50.

C. obtusa ericoides. SANDER RETINOSPORA. Leaves narrow, glaucous in summer, but in winter a pronounced bronze; compact in habit of growth. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$8.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$7.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00. 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00.

C. obtusa gracilis aurea. SLENDER GOLDEN CYPRESS. Of pyramidal habit with handsome yellow foliage turning eventually to light green. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$5.00.

C. obtusa lycopodioides. CLUBMOSS CYPRESS. Novel and distinct; foliage dark green; habit loose and spreading; tufted ends of branches resemble cockscombs. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00.

C. obtusa nana. DWARF JAPANESE CYPRESS. Smallest of the species; rarely exceeding two feet in height; foliage dense and bright green. Potted, nicely furnished, \$6.00.

C. obtusa rosdale. ROSEDALE CYPRESS. Dwarf type of low growing habit with bluish-green feathery foliage. Desirable for tub culture or mass effects. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50.

C. pisifera filifera. THREAD BRANCHED CYPRESS. Decidedly dwarf, with thread-like pendulous branches; foliage light green. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00.

C. pisifera plumosa aurea. GOLDTIP CYPRESS. Low, compact tree of slow growth and regular outline; foliage tinged with gold, plummy and graceful. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50.

C. pisifera plumosa viridis. PLUME RETINOSPORA. Much like *C. pisifera plumosa*; foliage a deep attractive green. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00.

CRYPTOMERIA

Cryptomeria japonica. JAPANESE CEDAR. A handsome, rapid growing tree with an elongated pyramidal outline and plume-like upward spreading branches. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50. Potted 1-ft., 75c.

C. japonica elegans. PLUME CEDAR. Foliage fine and feathery, dense and compact; in summer green, in winter coppery. A handsome small tree. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$10.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$8.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00. Potted, 1 ft., 75c.

CUPRESSUS

A genus of practical and ornamental usage as wind-breaks, hedges, street trees, specimens in parks, gardens and also for grouping and for mass effects.

Cupressus arizonica. ARIZONA CYPRESS. Growth compact; branches somewhat stout; bark red; foliage silvery blue; tree handsome and of good form. Balled, 7 to 8 ft., \$5.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$4.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50.

C. Ben King. A loosely branched cypress of pyramidal growth; foliage glaucous green. Desirable for grouping. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$7.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$6.00.

C. glabra. SMOOTH CYPRESS. Strong grower of compact pyramidal habit; foliage fern-like and feathery and steel-blue in color. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$6.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$5.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00. Potted, 1 ft., 60c.

C. guadalupensis glauca. BLUE GUADALUPE CYPRESS. Tree a rapid grower and quite similar to Monterey Cypress; foliage an intense silvery blue. Balled, 7 to 8 ft., \$7.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$6.00.

C. lusitanica. PORTUGAL CYPRESS. A low growing tree; foliage glaucous and pressed to the branches, which are spreading and numerous. Balled, 8 to 9 ft., \$8.00; 7 to 8 ft., \$7.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$6.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00. Potted, 1 ft., 60c.

C. macrocarpa. MONTEREY CYPRESS. The well-known cypress tree of California. Valuable for hedges, windbreaks, and as a shelter along the sandy seashore. Does well in all sections of the Pacific Coast. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.; 1½ to 2 ft., 50c. In flats of 100 plants, \$4.00.

C. sempervirens fastigiata. ITALIAN CYPRESS. A tall, slender growing variety with straight branches lying close to the stem; fine for lining drives and landscape work. Balled, 8 to 9 ft., \$5.00; 7 to 8 ft., \$4.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$3.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.



CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS FASTIGIATA

A tall, slender, columnar tree, fine for corner plantings and situations of limited area

JUNIPERUS

Chiefly slow growing small trees with two kinds of foliage namely, one needle-like, prickly and in whorls of three, the other scale-like, overlapping and arranged in four rows. Hardy and of wide uses in both home and public gardens.

Juniperus californica glauca. CALIFORNIA JUNIPER. A pyramidal tree of medium size. The young foliage is a beautiful silvery bluish green. Of wide adaptability. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

J. chinensis. ROUND FRUITED JUNIPER. Of bushy habit with closely set upright branches; foliage dark green. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

J. chinensis pfitzeriana. PFITZER'S JUNIPER. A new and handsome hardy variety of spreading habit with silvery green foliage. Highly ornamental. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., spread, \$5.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00. Potted, 1 ft., 75c.

J. chinensis procumbens. CREEPING JAPANESE JUNIPER. A trailing form; fine as a ground cover, rockeries and borders. Sizes are determined by spread and not by height. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00.

J. communis depressa. CREEPING JUNIPER. Fine for borders and rockeries. Grows about two feet high, but decidedly procumbent and sprawling. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50. Potted, 1 ft., 75c.

J. communis hibernica. IRISH JUNIPER. Distinct and beautiful, of a slender, erect, dense columnar growth; foliage very glaucous. Fine for small places as a specimen, also good in mass effects. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00. Potted, 1 ft., 50c.

J. excelsa stricta. UPRIGHT JUNIPER. Tapering in outline; foliage glaucous, arranged round the branches; deserving wide use in home gardens. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00; Potted, 1 ft., 75c.

J. sabina. SAVIN JUNIPER. Fine for grouping or mass effects. A bushy but slow grower; branches semi-erect. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., spread, \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50. Potted, 75c.

J. sabina glauca. SAVIN'S BLUE JUNIPER. Plant of spreading habit; foliage a deep, rich shade of blue; fine for corner decoration. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00.

J. sabina tamariscifolia. TAMARISK-LEAVED JUNIPER. Low growing, densely branched, trailing species; foliage feathery; bright and pleasing. Fine for rock work, banks, etc. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00; Potted, 1 ft., \$1.00.

J. virginiana. VIRGINIA RED CEDAR. Fine tree with beautiful bronzy green foliage; of compact growth and pyramidal in form. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1 ft., 60c.

J. virginiana glauca. SILVERY RED CEDAR. A vigorous growing cone-shaped tree; one of the best of cedars. Fine as a specimen plant. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50. Potted, 75c.

J. virginiana keteleeria. Compact, formal and symmetrical; foliage an intense green; branches ascending. Fine as a tub plant. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00.

LIBOCEDRUS

Indigenous to America. Popular for the beautification of home grounds, parks and public gardens. Of easy culture and widely used.

Libocedrus decurrens. INCENSE CEDAR. A native tree of California and Oregon, of vigorous habit, close growth and conical outline. Fine as a specimen or planted in groups. One of our best native trees. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50.

PICEA. Spruce

Symmetrical trees of straight, upright growth, widely popular in all classes of landscape gardening.

Picea alba coerulea. Tree a medium rapid grower; foliage a silvery blue color; cones very small; valuable for garden and park planting. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$12.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$10.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$8.00.

P. bicolor. ALCOCK SPRUCE. Large tree with stiff branches. Foliage quadrangular, slightly flattened, sharply acuminate; cones oblong, purple, becoming brown. Fine as a specimen or in groups. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$12.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$10.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00.

P. excelsa. NORWAY SPRUCE. An extremely hardy and rapid grower; foliage in California a light green; cones large; branches with age graceful and drooping. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50.

P. polita. TIGER TAIL SPRUCE. A Japanese species. Tree erect; foliage rigid, bright green in color, contrasting beautifully with the yellow branches. Fine for lawn planting or as a specimen tree. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$7.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00.

P. pungens. COLORADO SPRUCE. Tree regular, compact and pyramidal in form; foliage rigid, acute, and varying from green to silvery white. Beautiful as a specimen or planted in groups. 3 to 4 ft. \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft. \$4.00; 1½ to 2 ft. \$3.50.

P. pungens kosteriana. KOSTER'S SPRUCE. Handsome blue-white foliage and graceful pendulous branches. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$5.00.

P. smithiana. HIMALAYAN SPRUCE. Trunk grows upright while the branches slope downward, the branchlets being decidedly drooping and graceful; foliage closely set, long, slender and soft; a tree of decided beauty and individuality. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$8.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$7.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$4.00.

PINUS. Pine

No class of trees are more widely distributed than the pines, and no other class finds wider recognition under cultivated conditions. In public and private gardens, for windbreaks, avenue purposes and wood lots they find wide usage.

Pinus canariensis. CANARY ISLAND PINE. One of our finest coniferous trees; leaves gathered in tufts all over the tree, giving it a striking appearance. Does well in all sections. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$6.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$5.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50. Potted, 1 ft., \$1.00.

P. excelsa. BHOTAN PINE. A handsome tree for lawns and grouping in parks and gardens; branches slender and spreading; foliage grayish or bluish green; cones pendulous. Balled, 7 to 8 ft., \$7.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$6.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$5.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50. Potted, 1 ft., 50c.

P. halepensis. ALLEPO PINE. A rapid grower of spreading habit; leaves yellowish green and of medium length. Does well in all sections of California. Balled, 7 to 8 ft., \$7.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$6.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$5.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50. Potted, 1 ft., 60c.

P. muricata. BISHOP'S PINE. A native of California. Very distinct with its pyramidal crown and its deep yellow green foliage. Very ornamental and one of the best of the smaller sorts. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.50.

P. pinea. ITALIAN STONE PINE. Prefers a deep, sandy dry soil. Tree symmetrical and compact, attaining a flat top with age; foliage a deep green. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$6.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

P. radiata. MONTEREY PINE. A very handsome and picturesque tree; growth upright and rapid. Does well over a wide range of country. Balled, 7 to 8 ft., \$5.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$4.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 60c. Flats of 100, \$4.00.

P. sylvestris. SCOTCH PINE. Tree with pyramidal head and pendulous branches; leaves bluish green. Said to be a valuable timber tree in Europe. Potted, 1 ft., 50c. Flats of 100, \$5.00.

SEQUOIA. Redwood

The trees that give California distinction in tree life. Remarkable for their immense size, longevity and resistance to fire. Do well in all portions of the state, and particularly in the coastal region and the mountain plateaus.

Sequoia gigantea. CALIFORNIA BIG TREE. Handsome where the situation is ample either as a specimen or in groups. Tree has a straight trunk with thickly furnished branches. The opinion that it is a slow grower is erroneous; as a matter of fact in its younger stages it is a rapid grower. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50.

S. gigantea pendula. WEEPING BIG TREE. Foliage identical with the preceding, only that the limbs grow downward and pressed closely to the trunk giving it a narrow columnar form. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$5.00.

S. sempervirens. CALIFORNIA REDWOOD. Fine as a specimen and in mass effects. Branches stand out horizontally; leaves dark green with pale bands beneath. Should be more widely planted on this coast. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.

TAXUS. Yew

A group of small to medium sized trees valuable in formal gardens, as specimen plants on the lawn, and for decorative purposes as pot plants.

Taxus baccata. ENGLISH YEW. Tree or shrub with bushy head, densely branched, and covered with somber green leaves, but a rather slow grower. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$11.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$10.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$8.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$6.00.

T. baccata elegantissima. ELEGANT VARIEGATED YEW. Growth rather slow, but compact and erect; foliage brilliantly variegated golden yellow, which becomes less pronounced as the season advances, but every leaf always shows variegations. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$12.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$10.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$8.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$7.00.

T. baccata erecta. ERECT YEW. Of compact, erect growth, similar to Irish Yew; but is a more rapid grower with smaller leaves. Does not bear berries. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$12.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$10.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$8.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$6.00.

T. baccata erecta aurea. ERECT GOLDEN YEW. Identical with the preceding, excepting in color of foliage, which is a brilliant golden color. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$10.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$8.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$6.00.

T. baccata fastigiata. IRISH YEW. Of upright growth, resembling a bundle of closely packed branches; foliage a very dark green; bears conspicuous red berries. Balled, 3 to 3½ ft., \$12.00; 2½ to 3 ft., \$10.00.

T. baccata fastigiata variegata. VARIEGATED IRISH YEW. In habit and form like the preceding, excepting in spring the foliage is an intense golden hue, becoming creamy white as the season advances. A rare and remarkable conifer. Balled, 4 to 4½ ft., \$15.00; 3½ to 4 ft., \$12.50; 3 to 3½ ft., \$10.00.

T. baccata washingtoni. WASHINGTON GOLDEN YEW. Like the English Yew, only the foliage is a beautiful golden variegated; habit bushy; distinct and handsome. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$12.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$10.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$8.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$7.00.

T. cuspidata. JAPANESE YEW. While distinct is still similar to English Yew. Probably a little faster grower; leaves broader and sharply pointed; bark reddish. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$10.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$8.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$7.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$6.00.

THUYA. Arbor Vitae

These comprise varieties of varying growth and appearance, but usually compact and symmetrical in shape. Branchlets generally flattened; leaves overlapping like scales; cones small. Fine in formal gardening, and as tub plants they last well and are attractive.

Thuya orientalis filiformis pendula. JAPANESE WEEPING ARBOR VITAE. Somewhat umbrageous in habit, branches pendulous; foliage a clear green and abundant. Fine as a specimen and for grouping. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00.

T. filiformis orientalis stricta. JAPANESE ARBOR VITAE. Without training assumes a globular form; foliage thread-like and light green in color. Unique in every way. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00.

T. magnifica aurea. Foliage strongly marked with deep yellow markings. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00.

T. occidentalis. AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE. Of varying heights; foliage bright green. Valuable for indoor decorations and as specimens in formal gardening. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50.

T. occidentalis globosa. GLOBE ARBOR VITAE. A dwarf, dense, globular bush. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

T. occidentalis pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITAE. Columnar upright habit; green cedar-like foliage; desirable where formal effects are essential; hardy. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00.

T. occidentalis wareana siberica. WARE ARBOR VITAE. Distinct, when young globular in shape, but as it attains age, assumes a more upright habit. Foliage a handsome shade of sage green. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

T. orientalis. CHINESE ARBOR VITAE. Small tree, compact and bushy; branches stand edgewise to trunk; foliage bright green, bronzy in winter. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

T. orientalis aurea nana. BERCKMAN'S GOLDEN ARBOR VITAE. Dwarf, compact shrub; foliage a bright, lustrous, permanent yellow. Fine as a garden plant and for porch decoration. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50.

T. orientalis compacta. COMPACT ORIENTAL ARBOR VITAE. Formal and decidedly attractive, hence a favorite everywhere. Quite dwarf; foliage bright green. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50.

T. orientalis meldensis. Pyramidal in shape and dense growth; foliage a deep shade of green. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50.

T. orientalis pyramidalis. ORIENTAL PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITAE. Of upright growth and columnar habit; foliage light green; desirable for formal effects. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

T. orientalis sempaureaurens. EVERGOLDEN CHINESE ARBOR VITAE. A compact variety of globular form and dwarf habit, retaining its very pronounced golden tint throughout the year. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.50.

T. orientalis texana glauca. (TEXAS BLUE ARBOR VITAE). A tall upright growing plant with bright blue-green foliage. Very symmetrical habit and desirable because of its distinctive color. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$6.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00.

T. plicata. (T. gigantea). GIANT ARBOR VITAE. A rapid grower, with age becomes columnar; one of our popular native trees. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

T. plicata aurea. GOLDEN GIANT ARBOR VITAE. Foliage a deep golden color, otherwise like the preceding. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.



A block of Thuya and other coniferous evergreens at our Niles growing grounds

Twelve
Strong-
Growing
Balled
Shrubs,
Regularly
Priced
\$23.50



Special
Collection
Price
\$20.00

EVERGREEN SHRUB COLLECTION

2 Nandina Domestica, 3 to 4 feet
1 Pittosporum tobira, 3 to 4 feet
1 Erica Melanthera, 3 to 4 feet
1 Erica Mediterranea, 2 to 3 feet

2 Buxus sempervirens, 28 to 30 inches
1 Mahonia aquifolium, 3 to 4 feet
1 Pyracantha crenulata, 4 to 5 feet

1 Berberis darwini, 3 to 4 feet
1 Veronica speciosa imperialis, 2 to 3 feet
1 Euonymus japonica alba variegatus, 3 to 4 feet

Ask for Evergreen Shrub Collection.

Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

We group Evergreen Trees and Shrubs separately to distinguish them from Conifers. They vary in size from the largest trees to the smallest shrubs, but all included here are hard-wooded plants. Balled plants, and also those from pots, are shipped with the earth wrapped in burlap. Do not remove it. Plant burlap and all, cutting the top string, but allow the burlap to remain, otherwise the ball might break, causing the loss of the plant; to this rule there are no exceptions. Where the soil is exceptionally coarse and of a very sandy nature it often happens that the water will seep away from the heavy soil composing the ball, and the plant, after a few months, shows evidence of drought; in such cases examine the ball carefully and if hard and dry break into it with some sharp instrument and then water freely, being sure that all the soil has become saturated. For planting instructions see introductory pages.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The letter "S", where it follows the name of a variety, means that the plant does not attain any greater size than that of a shrub, while "T" means tree-like.

ABELIA

Abelia grandiflora (S). GLOSSY ABELIA. Garden hybrid. Foliage a bright glossy green; flowers tubular, almost an inch long, white flushed with pink, which continue throughout the summer. A handsome shrub as a single plant or planted in groups. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00. Potted, 1 ft., 50c.

ACACIA

A fine group of evergreen trees with fern-like foliage from Australia. All do well in California, while quite a number are grown in pots for interior decoration purposes in the colder sections of the country. All are producers of yellow or cream-colored flowers, which are borne in great profusion in the late winter and early spring months. Acacias are widely planted in California, and find use as street and avenue trees, in public and private parks, in mass effects and as single specimens.

Acacia armata. KANGAROO THORN (S). Spreading shrub with long, slender branches; foliage deep green, small and undivided; flowers light yellow borne along the branches. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.



ABELIA GRANDIFLORA

An attractive shrub of easy culture and decidedly graceful and of a free flowering habit



ACACIA CULTRIFORMIS

A tall shrub noted for its knife-like foliage and abundance of yellow flowers in spring

A. baileyana. COOTAMUNDRA WATTLE. (T). A really handsome tree with silvery blue foliage and brilliantly colored golden yellow flowers, which practically cover the tree in the winter months. Potted, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c each.

A. cultrifolia. KNIFE-LEAVED ACACIA (S). A handsome shrub with triangular shaped glaucous green leaves; flowers yellow in axillary racemes. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 80c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

A. dealbata (A. mollissima). SILVER WATTLE (T). A fast growing tree; foliage glaucous and finely cut; flowers golden yellow. Fine for street planting. Potted, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

A. longifolia (A. latifolia). SYDNEY GOLDEN WATTLE (S or T). Of rather slender habit; leaves long, lanceolate, glossy green; flowers yellow and borne at the axil of every leaf. Potted, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 4 to 5 ft., 90c; 3 to 4 ft., 80c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

A. linearis (S). Foliage long and slender like pine needles; flowers golden yellow on loose slender spikes. Distinct and fine for grouping among taller growing types. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 90c; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

A. melanoxylon. BLACK ACACIA (T). Of compact pyramidal growth; popular as a street tree throughout California. Leaves oblong, flowers light yellow, borne in heads. Potted, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.25; 5 to 6 ft., 90c; 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c; 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

A. neriifolia (A. floribunda). BALD ACACIA. (T). A quick growing tree of pendulous habit; leaves long and narrow; flowers light yellow. Potted 6 to 7 ft., \$1.25; 5 to 6 ft., 90c; 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

A. podalyriaefolia. PEARL ACACIA (T or S). A beautiful Acacia and the first to bloom, preceding even *A. baileyana*. The blade-like leaves are large and covered with silvery down. Flower heads are rich yellow, rather large and borne in long racemes. The best flowering variety. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

A. pravissima. SCREWPOD ACACIA (S or T). Of upright growth with long, slender branches; leaves somewhat small and sage green in color; flowers yellow, borne in drooping racemes. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 90c; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

A. verticillata. STAR ACACIA (S or T). Bushy, spreading habit; leaves linear and lance-shaped; flowers light yellow. Fine for parks and home grounds. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

ANEMONE

Anemone japonica. Herbaceous perennials growing three or four feet tall. Leaves and stems very silky. Flowers saucer-shaped, on long stalks, borne in late summer and fall. Very beautiful.

Prince Henry. Flowers deep claret. Quite double. Potted 75c.

Whirlwind. Flowers pure white with yellow stamens. Double. Potted 75c.

ARBUTUS

Trees or shrubs with handsome foliage; flowers urn-shaped, followed by red berry-like fruits; bark decidedly smooth.

Arbutus unedo. STRAWBERRY TREE (S or T). A handsome shrub with dark green leaves; flowers white, appearing in winter simultaneously with strawberry-like fruits. Particularly beautiful at Christmas time with its round berry-like fruits. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

A. menziesi. MADRONE (T). Beautiful native tree; flowers white followed by orange red berries. Potted, 1 1/2 to 2 ft., \$1.50.

AUCUBA

Japanese shrubs of moderate size with large, glossy leaves and green bark, berries the size and color of a cranberry.

Aucuba japonica. GOLD DUST PLANT (S). Leaves covered with yellow dots. Fine for shady situations, also desirable as a tub plant. Potted, 1 1/2 to 2 ft., \$1.25; 1 ft., 75c.

A. japonica serratifolia (S). Foliage a clear green and toothed. Desirable for its bright red berries. Potted, 1 1/2 to 2 ft., \$1.50.

AZARA

Azara microphylla. BOXLEAF AZARA (S). Of erect habit; leaves small and glossy green; flowers minute, yellow, with a chocolate-like fragrance. Potted 1 1/2 to 2 ft., \$1.00.



ACACIA MELANOXYLON

Tree of upright, pyramidal habit and shapely head, rendering it valuable for street planting



BERBERIS DARWINI

One of our most effective evergreens with its glossy holly-like leaves and deep gold flowers

BERBERIS. Barberry

Fine shrubs of an ornamental character and moderate size; foliage prickly and serrated, varying in size between one variety and another; flowers appear in spring, and are yellow.

Berberis darwini. DARWIN'S BARBERRY (S). Small shrub with slender branches; leaves small, glossy green in summer, bright red in winter; flowers deep yellow. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., 60c.

B. elegantissima (S). Of erect, strong growing habit; foliage light green and holly-like; flowers yellow. Quite hardy. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.

B. knightii (S). A bushy and hardy shrub; leaves bright green, elongated and prickly; flowers yellow. One of the best new introductions. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00. Potted, 1 ft., 75c.

B. stenophylla. GARDEN HYBRID (S). Shrub with long, slender branches; foliage small, narrow and long, spiny pointed; flowers golden yellow. Balled, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., \$1.25.

B. subcauliata (S). Low growth and of globular habit; foliage bronzy green, turning to red in winter; flowers deep yellow. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00. Potted, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., 75c.

B. wilsonae. WILSON BARBERRY (S). Shrub of erect habit, brilliant foliage, light green with bronzy tips turning scarlet in the fall. Balled, 1 1/2 to 2 ft., \$1.50.

BUDDLEIA

Useful quick growing shrubs native to the warmer regions, that lend themselves to the adornment of both public and private gardens. In habit of growth they are much alike, but vary much in leaf and flower. Any of the following are distinct and individual. Buddleias do well in any garden soil and over a large geographical area.

Buddleia asiatica. WHITE BUTTERFLY BUSH (S). Tall growing shrub with slender spikes of fragrant white flowers, which appear in late summer. Of easy culture. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

B. globosa. GLOBE BUTTERFLY BUSH (S). Of medium size with rough, narrow foliage; flowers yellow and fragrant. Fine in groups or corner effects. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

B. madagascariensis (S). An effective and quick growing shrub; foliage dark green and broad; flowers coppery orange, slightly fragrant. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

B. superba (S). A rapid growing shrub with spreading habit; foliage long and narrow; branches arching; flowers rose-purple. Fine as a single plant or in masses. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

B. variabilis. BUTTERFLY BUSH (S). Fast growing shrub, remains half evergreen, except in very cold climates; flowers borne in long purple spikes appearing from June to November. Should be pruned severely in winter; cut back flower stems as soon as faded. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

B. variabilis veitchiana. VEITCH BUTTERFLY BUSH (S). Hardy in most any climate; foliage large and long, whitish underneath; flowers reddish-violet, borne in long clusters, which continue throughout the summer. Fine as a specimen, as a border plant, or in group and mass plantings. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

BUXUS. Box

Widely used for hedges and borders, as individual specimens and as tub plants for hall and porch decoration. Can be trimmed to various shapes. All are slow growers.

Buxus handsworthii (S). Distinct and of erect habit; foliage oval and a pronounced green color. Balled, 4 to 4 1/2 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00.

B. japonica angustifolia. NARROW-LEAVED JAPANESE BOX (S). A slow but compact grower, with long, narrow leaves. Interesting as a specimen plant and fine for low border effects. Potted, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., \$1.25.

B. sempervirens. COMMON BOXWOOD (S). Handsome shrub of dense, compact growth. Leaves quite small, deep green. An ideal hedge plant more extensively used for shaping in various forms than possibly any other evergreen. Balled, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., \$1.25 each; \$10.00 per ten; 2 1/2 inch pots for hedges, 20c each; \$15.00 per hundred.

B. sempervirens aureo-marginata. GOLDEN MARGINED BOX (S). A shrub with brilliantly variegated golden foliage; striking and handsome. Balled (cone shaped), 2 to 2 1/2 ft., \$4.00; 1 1/2 to 2 ft., \$3.00.

B. sempervirens suffruticosa. DWARF BOX (S). A widely known and popular dwarf form; foliage small, deep green and dense. Balled, 1 1/2 to 2 ft., \$2.00; 1 to 1 1/2 ft., \$1.50.

B. sempervirens rotundifolia. ROUNDLEAF BOXWOOD (S). Large shrub of strong growth; foliage large, nearly circular. Balled (cones), 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

TRIMMED BOXWOODS

We grow a most complete assortment of Trained Boxwoods. Realizing from personal observation that much of our trade would come from the middle west and eastern states, we have confined ourselves to growing on a large scale the Buxus Sempervirens variety because of its wide adaptability. It will grow without protection from Texas to Washington, D. C. For interior decoration where medium sized plants are desired it has few equals. Our plants are carefully established before they are shipped out.

Buxus sempervirens. COMMON BOXWOOD TRIMMED, CONE SHAPE.

Balled, 32 to 36 in.	\$3.00
Balled, 28 to 32 in.	2.50
Balled, 24 to 28 in.	2.00
Balled, 18 to 24 in.	1.50

B. sempervirens. TRIMMED GLOBE SHAPE.

Balled, 15 to 18 in.	\$2.00
Balled, 12 to 15 in.	1.50

B. sempervirens. TRIMMED STANDARDS.

24 in. stem, 14 in. crown, balled	\$2.50
18 in. stem, 12 in. crown, balled	2.00
18 in. stem, 10 in. crown, balled	1.50



A block of the hardy Buxus sempervirens



CAMELLIA

The pre-eminent winter flowering shrub of California; a splendid plant for shady situations

CALLISTEMON. Bottle-Brush

Showy flowering shrubs, natives of Australia and thriving perfectly in California. Flowers in the exact shape of a bottle brush, which gives the common name. Color ranges through several shades of red to pink.

Callistemon lanceolatus (T). LEMON BOTTLE-BRUSH. Hardy shrub growing anywhere with little water. Flowers unique, resembling in shape brushes used for cleaning bottles, brilliant red in color; odd rigid branches; foliage long and stiff, borne at right angles to the stem. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

C. hybridus (T). HYBRID BOTTLE-BRUSH. Small tree, irregular and vigorous; flowers red, borne in large spikes very profusely. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

CAMELLIA

Camellia japonica (S or T). Foliage ovate, dark green, thick and glossy; flowers large, double, and of various shades of color. Prefers a shady situation, hardy. Named varieties, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00. Double red, pink and white. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.25; 8 to 12 in., \$1.50.

CANTUA

Cantua buxifolia (S). Half-climbing, drooping shrub; flowers long and narrow, trumpet shaped, orange yellow. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

CARMICHAELIA

Carmichaelia odorata (S). Shrub of erect but loose growing habit; foliage small; flowers pea-shaped, borne in drooping racemes. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

CARPENTERIA

Carpenteria Californica. WHITE ANEMONE (S). A handsome native shrub; foliage glossy green and narrow; flowers white with yellow stamens borne in clusters. An acquisition to any garden. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.

CASUARINA

Curious and unique Australian trees of quick growth. Destitute of leaves, their place taken by the numerous slender, green jointed branchlets. Will grow on salty or alkaline soil.

Casuarina equisetifolia. HORSETAIL TREE (T). A handsome fast-growing tree, does well in all parts of California. Potted, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

C. stricta. "SHE OAK" (T). A rapid grower and beautiful tree, valuable for roadside plantings. Potted, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

CEANOTHUS

Ceanothus thyrsiflorus. CALIFORNIA WILD LILAC (S). A native shrub of a rather thick compact growth; foliage a dark shiny green; flowers deep blue. Handsome in any garden. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.

CERATOSTIGMA

Ceratostigma plumbaginoides (*Plumbago larpentae*) (S). A low herbaceous perennial rarely over a foot high. Branches red. Flowers shaped like common Plumbago, but a beautiful deep blue and borne profusely in dense clusters during late summer and fall. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

CERETONIA

Ceretonia siliqua (T). ST. JOHN'S BREAD. A thick growing tree with masses of dark green foliage that does well in most any soil, and with little water. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

CESTRUM

Quick-growing shrubs with rather large leaves, producing an abundance of red, yellow or white flowers. Require little care except pruning to keep in shape.

Cestrum aurantiacum (S). ORANGE CESTRUM. Strong growing and fall flowering; blooms tubular, orange color, which persist both summer and winter. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

C. elegans (S). PURPLE CESTRUM. Flowers purplish red. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

C. fasciculatum (S). EARLY CESTRUM. Flowers light red. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

C. parqui (S). CHILIAN CESTRUM. Flowers greenish yellow. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

CHOISYA

Choisya ternata. MEXICAN ORANGE (S). A useful shrub with bright green clean cut foliage; flowers white, fragrant and borne in clusters. Thrives in most any situation. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50. Potted, 8 to 12 in., 75c.

CHORIZEMA

Chorizema ilicifolium (S). An interesting shrub of a low dense habit of growth and drooping branches; flowers orange red in loose racemes; foliage brilliant green. Fine as a shrubbery or planted in groups. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00.

CINNAMOMUM

Cinnamomum camphora (*camphora officinalis*). CAMPHOR TREE. (T). Fine as a single tree, in groups and for street planting; foliage dense, compact, light green, young growth tipped with pink. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

CISTUS. Rock Rose

A group of shrubs valuable for their profusion of beautiful flowers and free blooming characteristics. All are dwarfish or medium in size and compact, hence desirable in the small garden and for low hedges and borders.

Cistus albidus. WHITELEAF ROCK ROSE (S). Quite resistant to drought. Flowers lilac-pink and two to three inches wide. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

C. crispus (S). Leaves woolly white; foliage deep rose. Does well in a sunny situation and in any good garden soil. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

C. ladaniferus maculata. "SPOTTED ROCK ROSE" (S). Flowers pure white with a dark brownish crimson spot above the base of each petal. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

C. laurifolius (S). LAUREL ROCK ROSE. Quick grower; foliage dark green; flowers medium size borne in clusters; white with yellow spot at base of petals. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

C. monspeliensis. MONTPELIER ROCK ROSE. (S). An erect growing shrub with wire-like branches; leaves small; flowers white, prolific, but small. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

CITRUS LIMONIA

Citrus limonia (S). Dwarf ornamental lemon tree. Very attractive in flower and later when in fruit, bearing lemons about the size of hen's eggs. Potted, 1 ft., 75c.

COCCULUS

Cocculus laurifolius. An ornamental shrub with lustrous dark green foliage; makes a very compact bush. Potted, 1 ft., \$1.00.

COPROSMA

Coprosma baueri (S). Fine as a bushy border against a porch or wall. Foliage round and glossy; flowers small, but followed by showy yellow berries. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.



CORNUS CAPITATA

A most attractive shrub. Foliage, flowers and fruit are distinctive

CORNUS. Dogwood

Cornus capitata. EVERGREEN DOGWOOD (S or T). An evergreen shrub or small tree of exceptional beauty. Flowers cream-colored and large turning to a ruddy red before falling; fruits red and showy. Does well in any situation and soil. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 1 ½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.

CORONILLA

Shrubs with pinnate leaves. Flowers usually yellow, in ring-shaped clusters like a little crown.

Coronilla emerus (S). SCORPION SENNA. Foliage a dark glossy green and pinnate; flowers yellow tinged with red and freely produced, borne in clusters. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

C. glauca (S). Small shrub with glaucous foliage; flowers pea-shaped, bright yellow, and freely produced. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

C. glauca variegata (S). A fine shrub with conspicuously variegated foliage; flowers yellow and prolific. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

COTONEASTER

Gaining wide popularity for their beautiful evergreen foliage and brilliantly colored berries, which appear in winter when there is an absence of color in the gardens. The group represents various forms of growth and foliage. All are thornless. Fine for grouping, corner planting, edging, and large shrub-beries.

Cotoneaster acuminata (S). Erect habit; foliage pointed; flowers pinkish white, followed by large, showy red berries. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25. Potted, 1 to 1 ½ ft., 50c.

C. francheti. FRANCHET COTONEASTER (S). A shrub of upright growth with arching branches; flowers small and pink in color; berries orange-yellow tinged with red. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

C. frigida. HIMALAYAN COTONEASTER (S). A strong grower; foliage large, often measuring four inches in length; flowers white; berries brilliant scarlet, borne in large clusters. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$3.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00.

C. pannosa. SILVERLEAF COTONEASTER (S). A large shrub but one of the best. Foliage a soft gray-green; flowers white followed by masses of deep red berries, which last all winter. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

PROSTRATE VARIETIES

C. horizontalis. ROCK COTONEASTER (S). Trailing shrub, growing flat on the ground; foliage dark green and small; berries small, bright red, produced in great abundance. Balled, 2 to 2 ½ ft., \$2.50; 1 ½ to 2 ft., \$2.00. Potted, 1 to 1 ½ ft., 75c.

C. microphylla. ROCKSPRAY COTONEASTER (S). Low growing and dense; foliage dark green and round; berries purplish red, borne along the stem; flowers white. Balled, 3 to 4 ft. spread, \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1 ½ to 2 ft., \$1.25. Potted, 1 ft., 50c.

C. microphylla thymifolia. THYME ROCKSPRAY (S). A dwarf variety of compact growth with small foliage; flowers and berries are also small but abundant. Balled, 1 to 1 ½ ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1 ft., 60c.

CUPHEA

Cuphea hyssopifolia (S). A little shrub much branched. Foliage thick and abundant; flowers pale violet to white. Potted, 1 to 1 ½ ft., 75c.

DAPHNE

Erect or prostrate shrubs native to the temperate and subtropical zones. Fine for grouping and borders.

Daphne odora. WHITE DAPHNE (S). China and Japan. Small shrub of slow growth. Flowers white or creamy, intensely fragrant and massed in dense clusters at ends of branches. Blooms during the winter. Potted, 1 ½ to 2 ft., \$3.50; 1 ft., \$2.50.

D. odora marginata. PINK DAPHNE (S). Although a variety of the foregoing it is quite distinct; the leaves are edged creamy white and the flowers are pink. Potted, 1 ½ to 2 ft., \$3.50; 1 ft., \$2.50.

DAPHNIPHYLLUM

Daphniphyllum macropodum (S). A rare and very handsome shrub, assuming a globular form without trimming. Rare and distinct. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

DEERINGEA

Deeringea celosioides variegata (S). A strong growing shrub of slender habit; foliage margined white; flowers white, produced in long spikes during summer. Potted, 1 to 1 ½ ft., 90c.

DIOSMA

Diosma ericoides. BREATH OF HEAVEN (S). Heath-like shrub with small star-shaped flowers. Fine as an ornament in garden or park. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; 1 ½ to 2 ft., 80c.

D. purpurea (S). Very rare shrub. Foliage rather coarse. Flowers delicate purple in terminal clusters, borne in great abundance even on very small plants. Potted, 1 to 1 ½ ft., \$1.50.

D. reevesi (S). Foliage slender and delicate; flowers star-shaped and fragrant; compact grower. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

DURANTA

Duranta plumieri (S). A somewhat tender shrub; foliage light green; flowers light blue in long racemes; berries yellow, which persist all winter. Potted, 1 ½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.

ELAEAGNUS

A fine class of shrubs that will do well in any good garden soil; flowers somewhat small and inconspicuous, but foliage is handsome and attractive.

Elaeagnus pungens (S). Of spreading habit; foliage large, waxy margined; flowers small and inconspicuous. Balled, 1 ½ to 2 ft., \$1.25. Potted, 1 ft., 50c.

E. pungens argentea (S). Hardy, erect shrub with silvery branches; flowers yellowish within and silvery without; berries white. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 1 ½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

E. pungens maculata (S). Leaves bright yellow with green margins. A really beautiful shrub. Balled, 1 ½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

ERICA

A group of shrubs of wide use and great beauty. Can be planted in groups and masses, as single specimens and as pot plants. Many bloom in winter, when other flowers are scarce.

Erica carnea. SPRING HEATHER (S). A low growing variety with numerous upright branches. Blooms freely in the fall; flowers rosy pink. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; 1 ½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

E. charleysiana (S). Hardy and a strong grower with tubular-shaped pink flowers. Winter bloomer. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75.

E. cotonoides alba (S). Tall growing; leaves three to five in a whorl; flowers white. Spring bloomer. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1 ½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.

E. gracilis (S). Dainty and compact; flowers white with red stamens; blooming season early fall. Balled, 1 to 1 ½ ft., \$1.50.



ERICA MELANTHERA

This beautiful winter flowering plant, clothed with its resplendent ostrich-like plumes of pink flowers, is a feature of our gardens

E. mediterranea (S). A popular densely branched, globular shrub; foliage dark green; flowers bright pink. Blooms all winter. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00.

E. mediterranea hybrida (S). A dwarf and compact sort, about one-and-a-half feet high. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25.

E. melanthera (S). Winter-blooming shrub; flowers rosy pink, with black tipped stamens. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

E. multiflora grandiflora (S). Of spreading habit and dense growth; flowers purple, borne in long spikes. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

E. persoluta alba (S). Small and erect; when in season plant completely covered with white flowers. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

E. persoluta rosea (S). Fine for spring flowering; one of the best pinks. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

E. regerminans ovata (S). Flowers purplish pink; blooms almost continuously throughout the year. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

ERIOBOTRYA. Loquat

Eriobotrya japonica. LOQUAT. Desirable for its sweetly acidulous fruit and as an ornamental tree. Foliage large, serrated, rough and dark green; fruit borne in clusters. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00.

BUDDED VARIETIES

The following named varieties produce exceptionally large fruits.

Advance. Fruits exceptionally large, pear-shaped, 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.00.

Premier. Fruit orange, yellow, highly flavored, a very heavy bearer, 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.00.

Thales. A Chinese variety of exceptionally fine quality. Very large, distinctive, 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.00.

ESCALLONIA

Evergreen shrubs of wide use in the beautification of public and private gardens. Their bright and glossy green foliage always looks fresh and clean, which in summer is enlivened with fine sprays of white, pink and red flowers. Does well in all sections of California.

Escallonia berteriana (S). Of erect habit; foliage glossy and dark green; flowers white, somewhat small and borne in long, loose, erect panicles, free blooming. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00.

E. langleyensis (S). A graceful shrub; flowers light pink in short racemes; foliage a lustrous green. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

E. montevidensis (S). Large; flowers in immense terminal cymes; a fall and winter bloomer. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00.

E. organsis (S). A late introduction; shrub erect with spreading branches; foliage thick and oblong; flowers pink. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

E. rosea (S). A desirable shrub of free flowering habit; foliage round, rough and serrated; flowers pink. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

E. rubra (S). Decidedly compact; foliage large, dark green, shining above, dull beneath; flowers deep red. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25. Potted, 8 to 12 in., 50c.

E. sanguinea (S). A beautiful shrub with blood red flowers. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; Potted, 8 to 12 in., 35c.

EUCALYPTUS

Evergreen trees of wide use in ornamental planting and of immense economic value to California. Extensively planted as windbreaks, along country roads, and for fuel and timber purposes. Not a few of the different kinds possess ornamental values, and form conspicuous features in both public and private gardens.

Eucalyptus ficifolia (T). SCARLET FLOWERING GUM. A handsome ornamental tree with large leathery leaves and great clusters of bright crimson flowers. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

E. globulus (T). BLUE GUM. The most widely planted of the species; the fuel tree of California farms. Foliage deep green, large and leathery; flowers creamy white. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 60c each; \$5.00 per ten; 2 to 3 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per ten.

E. globulus compacta (T). BUSHY BLUE GUM. Distinct and strikingly individual. Forms no main trunk, and the branches are indefinitely divided, giving a mass of foliage from the ground up. Fine as a specimen, in groups for aligning streets and for windbreaks. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 75c each, \$6.00 per ten; 2 to 3 ft., 60c each, \$4.50 per ten.

E. lehmanni. (**E. cornuta**) (T). Tree rather small with thick spreading branches; decidedly valuable for ornamental purposes. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.



ESCALLONIA MONTEVIDENSIS

The masses of pure white flowers, formed in large panicles throughout the fall months, render it strikingly individual



EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS COMPACTA

A sport of the famous Blue Gum which, without training, assumes the form of an immense shrub. As a windbreak it is in a class by itself

E. leucoxydon rosea. PINK IRONBARK (T). Valuable as an ornamental tree; brilliant pink flowers, profuse winter bloomer. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

E. polyanthemus. (T) RED BOX. Very ornamental and desirable for roadside planting. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 60; 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

E. rostrata (T). RED GUM. Does well in most any situation and is resistant to drouth. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 70c each, \$6.00 per ten; 2 to 3 ft., 60c each; \$4.50 per ten.

E. viminalis (T). MANNA GUM. Handsome tree with long pendulous branches. Valuable because resistant to frosts and strong winds. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 60c, \$5.00 per ten; 2 to 3 ft., 50c, \$4.00 per ten.

E. rudis. DESERT GUM. An excellent tree and very popular as an avenue tree. It is of compact habit and does not shed its bark. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 70c each, \$6.00 per ten, 2 to 3 ft., 60c each, \$4.50 per ten.

EUGENIA

Shrubs closely related to Myrtle, having white or creamy flowers of similar form, followed by berries, which, in most species, are edible.

Eugenia apiculata (*Myrtus luma*). SHORTLEAF EUGENIA (S). Of compact growth; foliage small, smooth, round or oval, dark green in color; flowers white. Good for hedges, as it can be trimmed to any form desired. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 1 to 1 1/2 ft., \$1.00.

E. hookeriana (T). Tall tree of pyramidal shape; foliage dark green, young growth of a bronzy hue. Fruit borne in large clusters. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

E. myrtifolia. BRUSH CHERRY (S). Of a tall, compact growth. Foliage dark glossy green; flowers creamy white; berries violet or purple. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

EUONYMUS

A decidedly useful group of shrubs of wide application in garden and park making. For grouping, borders, hedges, and as single specimens they are sure to find a place in any garden scheme that may be devised. Will do well in almost any situation and character of soil.

Euonymus japonicus (S). EVERGREEN EUONYMUS. A very ornamental shrub of easy culture; foliage bright green, glossy and somewhat leathery. Will stand frost and heat. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25. Potted, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., 50c.

E. japonicus alba-marginatus (S). SILVER MARGINED EUONYMUS. Of upright growth; foliage narrow margined with silvery white. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 1 1/2 to 2 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., 75c.

E. japonicus alba-variegatus (S). SILVER VARIEGATED EUONYMUS. Foliage almost white around edges, changing to yellow with the season. Beautiful for hedges and fine in landscape gardening. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25. Potted, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., 75c.

E. japonicus aureo-marginatus (S). GOLDEN EUONYMUS. A dwarf variety of compact growth; foliage yellow toward the edges, blotched in center with light and dark green. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 1 1/2 to 2 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., 75c.

E. japonicus aurea variegatus (S). GOLDEN VARIEGATED EUONYMUS. With yellow centered leaves dark at edges; branches green. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., 75c.

E. japonicus columnaris (S). COLUMNAR EUONYMUS. Of erect habit and globular form; foliage a dark glossy green. Fine for borders and foregrounds. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25. Potted, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., 50c.

E. japonicus microphyllus (S). BOXLEAF BURNING BUSH. Distinct, dwarf and compact; foliage small, dark green, slender and serrated. Balled, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., \$1.25.

E. japonicus microphyllus variegatus. VARIEGATED BOXLEAF BURNING BUSH. Leaves with silvery white edges, affording a striking contrast with the dark background. Potted, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., 75c.

E. japonicus President Gauthier (S). Of upright growth; foliage silvery variegated margined pink. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

E. japonicus viridi-variegatus (S). DUC D'ANJOU. A spreading and vigorous grower; foliage striped in center with light green and pale yellow, darker green toward edges. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

E. radicans argenteo-marginata (S). WINTERCREEPER. At Niles a shrub of compact and somewhat erect growth; in some sections, however, it is of a climbing habit; foliage small, white at edges, dark green towards center. Balled, 1 1/2 to 2 ft., \$1.50.

E. radicans acuta. SHARPLEAF WINTERCREEPER. A climbing sort; foliage glossy green, turning to a bronzy-red in winter. Fine for covering tree trunks. Potted, 1 1/2 to 2 ft., 75c.

FEIJOA

Feijoa sellowiana. PINEAPPLE GUAVA (S). A handsome, very hardy evergreen shrub. Flowers a purplish-crimson, pure white beneath. Greenish egg-shaped fruit with pulpy flesh with a decidedly pineapple and guava flavor. Merits a place in every garden. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

FATSIA

Fatsia japonica (*Aralia sieboldi*). Shrub with one or several undivided stout stems. Leaves smooth and deep glossy green. Splendid for pot culture as a porch plant. Likes shade. Flowers white in round clusters. Potted, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., \$1.50.

F. papyrifera. CHINESE RICE PAPER TREE. Tall shrub, sending up long stems, surmounted with large palm-like leaves which are covered with dense white down. Very largely used by the Chinese for making rice paper. Potted 1 1/2 to 2 ft., \$2.00.



EUONYMUS JAPONICUS VARIEGATUS

An acquisition to every garden and much sought after as a tub plant for porch decoration



GENISTA HISPANICA

Has a place in every garden with its odd-shaped cylindrical leaves and pealike flowers

FUCHSIA

Shade loving plants admirably adapted for borders, grouping and as single plants. Most varieties are free bloomers over the entire summer season. They flourish in any good garden soil and should be copiously watered during hot weather.

Prices on the following Collection:	Each
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$1.00
Potted, 1 ½ to 2 ft.....	.80
Potted, 1 to 1 ½.....	.60

Fuchsia E. G. Hill. Flowers reddish with white centers.

F. graphic. Deep violet purple; sepals scarlet.

F. magellanica riccartoni. Large dense shrub with slender branches, small leaves; flowers small, but borne in great profusion throughout summer and fall.

F. microphylla. Small leaved, flowers with deep red petals; an autumn bloomer.

F. phenomenal. Largest fuchsia, sepals bright scarlet, corolla double purple.

F. phenomenal white. Large, sepals bright scarlet, corolla double white.

F. Dr. Bhuna. Sepals brick red, center brilliant scarlet; fine for shady situations. A recent introduction.

F. Andre Le Foster. A superb large flowered free blooming variety, very double. The corolla is of beautiful shade of prune blue.

F. Mrs. Gladstone. Enormous flowers, corolla pure purple, sepals red.

F. pythagore. Dark red sepals. Large handsome violet colored corolla.

GARRAYA

Garraya elliptica. SILK TASSEL BUSH. Evergreen shrub; foliage elliptical, dark glossy green; flowers greenish white, borne in pendulous catkins. Attractive at blooming time. Potted, 1 ½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.

GENISTA. Broom

These ornamental and free-flowering shrubs succeed in most any soil or situation. They have erect stems and are apparently without leaves, the latter being rounded or elongated on the stems; flowers large and pea-shaped, blooming profusely in spring and early summer, and followed by small, rather insignificant pods. Admirable as specimen plants.

Genista aetnensis (S). AETNA BROOM. Of graceful habit with long slender green branches with few leaves; flowers a deep golden yellow, prolific throughout the summer. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

G. alba (S). Habit of growth upright; foliage delicate and slender; flowers pea-shaped and white. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

G. canariensis (S). Free flowering; foliage small; flowers bright yellow, produced in profusion. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 90c; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

G. hispanica. SPANISH BROOM (S). Upright in habit of growth; flowers yellow, prolific in spring, produced on pendulous, round, leafless branches. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 80c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

G. maderiense. A new introduction with very large leaves and correspondingly large golden yellow pea-shaped flowers. Potted, 1 to 1 ½ ft., 75c.

G. racemosus (S). Medium size, but desirable for its free-blooming quality; flowers yellow and fragrant. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 90c; 1 to 1 ½ ft., 70c.

G. scoparius. SCOTCH BROOM (S). Shrub with rigid branches; flowers large and clear yellow; seed pods almost black. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 1 ½ to 2 ft., 60c.

G. scoparius andreana (S). A handsome variety of Scotch Broom. Flowers yellow with blotches of mahogany red in side petals; very free blooming. Very desirable. Potted, 1 ½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.

GERBERA. Transvaal Daisy

Gerbera jamesoni hybrida. TRANSVAAL DAISY. Low growing herbaceous perennial, with dark green, finely cut foliage; flowers a brilliant red in color, shaped like a daisy. 4-inch pots, 75c.

GREVILLEA

Handsome small and large trees indigenous to West Australia. Quite resistant to drouth, hence desirable for dry situations. Greatly admired for their fern-like foliage and richly developed golden trusses of flowers, which persist during several months of the year. Desirable planted in groups, as a street tree, or as a single specimen. In the colder regions grevilleas are also used as pot plants for indoor decoration.

Grevillea robusta. SILK OAK (T). A large tree with fern-like foliage; flowers in immense trusses of a deep orange color. Does well in all parts of California. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., 80c.

G. thelemanniana (S). A handsome shrub especially valuable for planting in dry places and also as a garden ornament. Foliage feathery; flowers a brilliant scarlet. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 1 ½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.



GREVILLEA ROBUSTA

The fern-like foliage and its clusters of brilliant highly scented orange flowers are decidedly attractive



HAKEA PUGIANIFORMIS

A decided oddity with its compact form and needle-like foliage sharply pointed; flowers white

GRISELINIA

Griselinia lucida (S). A low growing shrub with bright glossy green foliage and of spreading habit. Potted, 1 to 1 ½ ft., 75c.

HAKEA

Interesting shrubs native to Australia, varying much in habit and growth. All are quite hardy and drouth resistant.

Hakea pugianiformis. DAGGER FORMED HAKEA (S). Compact shrub; foliage divided into needle-like lobes, sharply pointed; flowers white in globular clusters. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., 80c.

H. saligna. WILLOW-LEAVED HAKEA (S). Rather small shrub with long, slender, pale green leaves; flowers white in clusters. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

HYPERICUM

A class of shrubs suitable for most any soil and situation; all thrive in full sun as well as in partial shade. Free flowering, the blossoms ranging from one-half inch to two inches across, and are yellow in color.

Hypericum aureum (S). GOLDEN ST. JOHN SWORT. Of dense habit; flowers bright yellow, and from one to two inches across. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1 ½ to 2 ft., 50c.

H. calycinum (S). Low growing; flowers yellow; partial to a shady situation. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1 ½ to 2 ft., 75c.

H. moserianum (S). GOLDFLOWER. Handsome low growing shrub; flowers golden yellow. Fine for grouping and mass effects. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 1 ½ to 2 ft., \$1.00. Potted, 1 to 1 ½ ft., 75c.

H. patulum henryi (S). JAPANESE HYPERICUM. Tall, bushy shrub; foliage blue-green; flowers golden yellow, flat, two inches in diameter. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1 ½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.

ILEX. Holly

Ilex aquifolium (T). ENGLISH HOLLY. Large shrub or small tree; foliage dark green, leathery and prickly; flowers small, followed by an abundance of bright red berries. Balled, 1 ½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

I. aquifolium (T). (Self fertile). A self-fertile variety with hermaphrodite flowers. Grafted plant can be depended on to produce an abundance of brilliant red berries in the winter months. Balled, 1 to 1 ½ ft., \$3.00.

Variegated Holly

I. aquifolium. VARIEGATED TYPES. Their foliage characteristics are most interesting. Their growth is quite compact. The berries are deep crimson. Balled, 1 to 1 ½ ft., \$3.50

IOCHROMA

Ioichroma lanceolata purpurea (S). Rapid growing shrub; flower; blue, tube-like, in drooping clusters. Somewhat tender. Potted, 1 ½ to 2 ft., 75c.

JACOBINIA

Jacobinia magnifica carnea (S). Foliage long and tapering at base; flowers rose-purple or flesh-colored. A stout forking pubescent shrub. Potted, 75c.

LAGUNARIA

Lagunaria patersonii. (S or T). Upright, compact, conical growths well branched to the ground; foliage large, oval and of an olive green color; flowers pink; hardy on the sea coast. Potted, 1 to 1 ½ ft., 75c.

LANTANAS

Lantanas (S). Extremely free flowering shrubs, sometimes half climbing. All are free flowering and fast growers. Foliage, opposite or whorled; flowers small, borne in dense spikes or heads. Varieties, pink, white and orange red. Fine for grouping and border effects. Potted, 50c.

LAURUS. Laurel

Laurus nobilis (T or S). BAY TREE. Well known Bay Tree so often trained as globes and pyramids for indoor tub plants. Foliage dark green. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50.

LEONOTIS

Leonotis leonurus. (S). LION'S TAIL. Woody shrub with hairy stems; flowers brilliant orange red, appearing in spring. Perennial in cold climates, permanent in the warmer regions of California. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

LEPTOSPERMUM

Shrubs or small trees native to Australia and New Zealand. Fine as specimens or planted in groups.

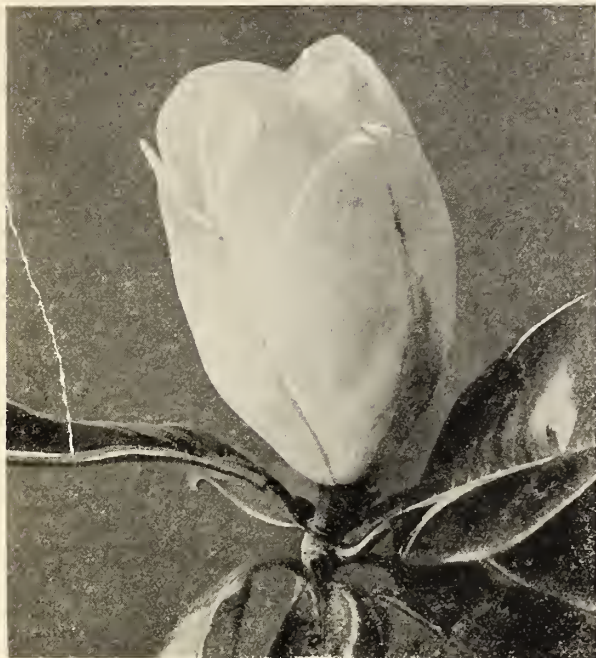
L. laevigatum. AUSTRALIAN TEA TREE. Large shrub with graceful arching branches; foliage grayish green; flowers white. A rapid grower. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

L. nicholsii. Bushy shrub; foliage bronze colored and small; flowers carmine. Potted, 1 to 1 ½ ft., 80c.



HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM

This free-flowering plant, with its brilliant golden colored flowers, has a place in every garden



MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA

As a specimen, in groups and for avenue planting, with its leathery foliage and large white, highly perfumed flowers, it has few equals

LIGUSTRUM. Evergreen Privet

Widely used as a hedge plant, for grouping and mass effects. There are tall and low growing varieties, hardy and tender sorts, and large and small leaved forms.

Ligustrum ciliatum. BRIGHT FRUITED PRIVET. A dwarf from Japan. Foliage dark green; flowers white, thick and glossy. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1 ½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.

L. coriaceum (S). DWARF PRIVET. Very dwarf, compact and slow grower; foliage round, thick, leathery and almost a green-black in color. Potted, 8 to 12 in., 60c.

L. henryi (S). Vigorous grower of bushy form; foliage small, sharply pointed and glistening. Can be pruned into formal shapes. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25. Potted, 1 to 1 ½ ft., 50c.

L. japonicum. JAPANESE PRIVET (S or T). Large privet, if unpruned becoming a small tree. Foliage broad, pointed, dark green; flowers creamy white, borne in panicles. Fine for hedges; hardy. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$2.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

L. lucidum (S). GLOSSY PRIVET. Of spreading but compact growth; foliage large, leathery, dark green and glossy. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 1 ½ to 2 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1 ½ to 2 ft., 60c.

L. lucidum tricolor. THREE-COLORED PRIVET. Unique in character and a strong, upright grower; foliage green with white margin. Balled, 1 ½ to 2 ft., \$1.75.

L. nanum compactum. LODENSE PRIVET. A dwarf form of distinct compact, low growing habit. Foliage rich dark green. Fine for low hedges and borders; stands shearing well. Balled, 1 to 1 ½ ft., \$1.00.

L. nepalense (S). NEPAL PRIVET. Fine for hedges; foliage dark green and small; flowers white and fragrant, followed by black berries. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 25c. In flats, per hundred, \$6.00.

L. ovalifolium. CALIFORNIA PRIVET. Highly regarded as a hedge plant. A strong growing shrub with bright, medium sized foliage. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 10c, \$7.50 per hundred.

L. ovalifolium alba marginata. SILVER MARGINED PRIVET. Upright grower, with large foliage. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25.

L. ovalifolium aurea-marginata (S). YELLOW MARGINED PRIVET. A type with yellow variegations in foliage. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1 to 1 ½ ft., 75c.

L. reevesi (S). REEVES PRIVET. A small leaved form, fine for hedges; will stand shearing well. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25. In flats per hundred, \$6.00.

L. sinense. CHINESE PRIVET (S). Shrub with very leathery, acute leaves; dark green above, light green beneath. Flowers white, very fragrant, in erect panicles. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00. Potted, 1 to 1 ½ ft., 50c.

L. vulgare. ENGLISH PRIVET. Hedge plant. Foliage small, dark green; flowers white, appearing in June, followed by clusters of black berries. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 10c. each; \$8.00 per 100.

LONICERA

Lonicera nitida (S). Fine for dwarf hedges, being of a dense but graceful habit; foliage small, medium dark green. Can be pruned to any desired shape. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00. Potted, 1 to 1 ½ ft., 50c.

L. pileata (S). Evergreen spreading shrub, sometimes prostrate. Foliage oval to oblong, dark green; flowers whitish, fragrant, borne in pairs. Fine for ground cover, as fence covers and for pergolas. Potted, 1 to 1 ½ ft., 60c.

MAGNOLIA

Magnolia grandiflora (T). A large, handsome tree; foliage bright glossy green, and large flowers pure white, six to eight inches in diameter. Fine as a specimen, planted in rows and groups. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50. Potted, 1 to 1 ½ ft., 75c.

MAHONIA

Closely related to Berberis, from which they differ in their spineless branches and pinnate leaves. Leaflets are large, with prickly margins. Stems mostly arise from base of plant and usually do not branch. Flowers always yellow.

Mahonia aquifolium. OREGON GRAPE (S). Dense, low spreading shrub; foliage holly-like, glossy green, changing to purple and bronze; flowers yellow, borne in racemes, followed by a profusion of blue grape-like berries. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25. Potted, 8 to 12 in., 50c.

M. japonica. JAPANESE MAHONIA (S). Foliage large, soft green in color, turning yellow with age; flowers also large, followed by good-sized blue berries. Fine for shady situations. Balled, 1 ½ to 2 ft., \$2.00. Potted, 1 ½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

M. pinnata. CALIFORNIA GRAPE (S). An upright grower; foliage deeply toothed like that of Holly, young growth burnished red and bronze. Does well in both sunny and shady situations. Balled 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 1 ½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

MENZESIA

Menzesia prolifera alba (S). Foliage dark green and glossy; flowers white borne in spikes. Effective planted with heather. Balled, 1 to 1 ½ ft., \$1.25.



MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM

The "Oregon Grape," decidedly attractive for its brilliant colored foliage and blue grape-like berries in the fall



NERIUM

Rapid growing shrubs producing in profusion brilliantly colored flowers all summer

MELALEUCA

This group, commonly known as the Bottle Brushes, are all fast growers and drought resistant. In character of foliage and flowers there are wide variations, affording adaptability for different situations. Fine for shrubberies and border and mass effects. Hardy in dry situations and also on the sea coast.

Melaleuca armillaris. (S). DROOPING MELALEUCA. Large shrub; foliage needle-like and light green in color; flowers white, borne in spikes. A rapid grower. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 1 ½ to 2 ft., 50c.

M. decussata. (S). LILAC MELALEUCA. Shrub of graceful drooping habit; foliage dense and bluish green; flowers lavender in color. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

M. ericifolia. (S). HEATH MELALEUCA. Small tree or large shrub; foliage heather-like; flowers yellowish white. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25; 1 ½ to 2 ft., 75c.

M. hypericifolia (S). DOTTED MELALEUCA. Flowers of good size and orange-scarlet in color; foliage oval flat, opposite and slender. Potted 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 80c.

M. nesophila (S). PINK MELALEUCA. Shrub of bushy habit; foliage a pleasing shade of green, oblong flat; flowers lavender-purple. Potted 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

M. wilsoni (S). WILSON MELALEUCA. An erect grower, foliage medium size and lance-shaped; new growth a ruddy red, affording pleasant color contrasts. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00.

MYRTUS. Myrtle

Shrubs of wide and effective use in landscape gardening either as single specimens, grouping or in mass effects. Foliage quite small and aromatic; flowers white, followed by pretty blue-black berries.

Myrtus communis (S). COMMON MYRTLE. Splendid small-leaved shrub, admirably adapted for hedges and group plantings. Hardy. Foliage glossy green; flowers white, appearing in late spring. Balled, 3 to 4 ft. spread, \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25. Potted, 1 to 1 ½ ft., 60c.

M. communis flore pleno (S). DOUBLE FLOWERING MYRTLE. Flowers double, resembling tiny snowballs; neat and compact in habit. Balled, 2 to 3 ft. spread, \$1.50; 1 ½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.

M. communis microphylla (S). SMALL-LEAVED MYRTLE. Foliage exceptionally small and closely set; of spreading habit. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1 ½ to 2 ft., \$1.25. Potted, 1 to 1 ½ ft., 60c.

M. communis variegata (S). VARIEGATED MYRTLE. Foliage marked and striped attractively; free flowering and free fruiting. Balled, 2 to 3 ft. spread, \$2.00; 1 ½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

M. ralphii (S). Shrub of numerous slender stems; foliage brownish-green. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

NANDINA

Nandina domestica (S). A leafy shrub resembling a dwarf bamboo in looks; foliage pink-tipped in summer, in winter bronzy-red; berries scarlet-red. Fine as a tub plant and in the garden. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1 ½ to 2 ft., 75c.

NERIUM. Oleander

Nerium oleander (S). Pink, red, salmon, variegated, yellow and white. Large bushy shrubs, doing well in the warm interior valleys. Free bloomers, colors ranging from pure white to deep yellow and pink. Foliage bright green. All parts of the plants are poisonous if eaten. Potted, 1 ½ to 2 ft., \$1.00; 1 to 1 ½ ft., 75c.

N. variegata (S). VARIEGATED OLEANDER. Leaves strongly marked with white; flowers single, reddish-purple. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00. Potted, 1 to 1 ½ ft., \$1.25.

OLEARI

Oleari fosteri (S). A pretty shrub of pyramidal growth; foliage yellowish green; flowers white. Potted, 1 ½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

O. traversi (S). Of spreading habit; foliage ovate; fine for grouping. Potted, 1 ½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

PARKINSONIA. Jerusalem Thorn

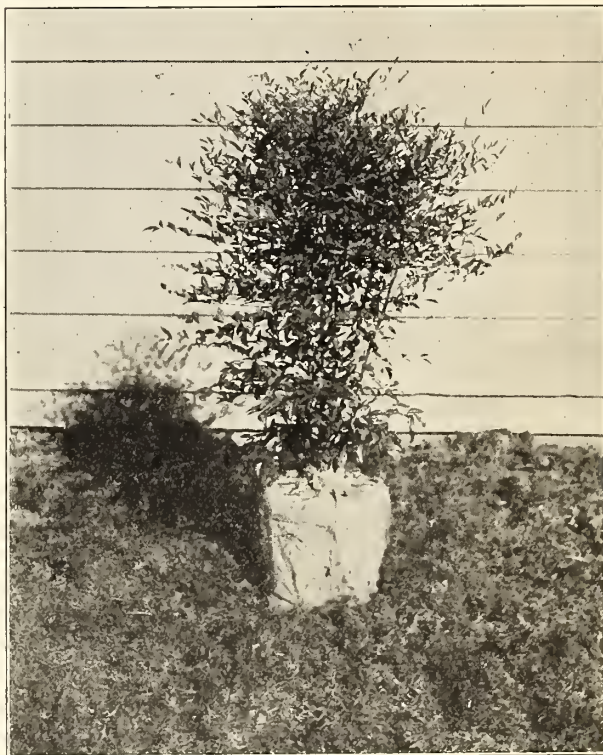
Parkinsonia aculeata (T). JERUSALEM THORN. An interesting shrub; foliage double pinnate, small thorns on leaf stalks; flowers yellow, fragrant, and borne in racemes. Drought resistant and hardy. Potted, 1 ½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.

PERNETTYA

Pernettya lylaceana. A new evergreen novelty of dense compact habit doing well in almost any location. The leaves are small, dark, glossy green. Produces a profusion of white flowers in the spring followed by bright colored berries which persist during the fall and winter, giving a most brilliant touch to any group. Moderately dwarf growing and can be trimmed in any desired shape. Varieties in lilac, red, dark red or white berries. Potted, 1 to 1 ½ ft., \$3.00.

PHILLYREA

Phillyrea latifolia. (S). A good hedge plant of rapid growth; fine for grouping or as a single specimen; foliage serrated and dark green; flowers small, creamy white; drought resistant. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.



NANDINA DOMESTICA

A native of Japan, resembling a small bamboo. Beautifully colored in autumn



PHOTINIA ARBUTIFOLIA

Adapts itself to a wide range of situations, produces the beautiful California Christmas Berry

PHOTINIA

Tall-growing shrubs with large leaves and small, white flowers in large clusters, followed by showy berries.

Photinia arbutifolia (Toyon) (T or S). CALIFORNIA HOLLY. Native of California and known as the "Christmas Berry." Admired for its handsome foliage and brilliantly colored berries. Does fine under cultivation. Potted, 1 1/2 to 2 ft., \$1.50; 1 to 1 1/2 ft., \$1.25.

P. serrulata (S). Low PHOTINIA. Type large and round; foliage of good size and drooping; flowers white in large convex heads, appearing in summer. Hardy. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75.

PIMELIA

Pimelia ferruginea (P. decussata) (S). Much-branched little shrub with small, decussate leaves closely surrounding the branches. Flowers beautiful rosy pink, crowded in heads at ends of shoots. Very handsome and free blooming. Potted, 1 1/2 to 2 ft., \$1.50; 1 to 1 1/2 ft., \$1.25.

PITTOSPORUM

An elegant group of shrubs and deservedly popular wherever grown. All are hardy, long-lived and of more than average size. In habit of growth compact and vigorous. The flowers, though small, in certain species, are handsome and attractive.

Pittosporum crassifolium (S). KARO PITTOSPORUM. Quite large shrub; foliage dark green, flowers wine-colored. Valuable because resistant to wind, doing well even along the seashore. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

P. eugenioides (S or T). TARATA PITTOSPORUM. Of erect habit; foliage long, narrow, yellowish-green with wavy margins; does better in the coastal regions than the hot interior valleys. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.25; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c. Transplanted in flats, plants 8 to 10 inches, \$5.00 per flat of one hundred plants.

P. fairchildi (S). Large shrub, foliage long and dark green; flowers wine-colored. Good as a specimen and in groups. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00.

P. grandiflorum. A fast growing shrub with large glossy leaves resembling an English Laurel. Valuable decorative plant. Potted, 1 1/2 to 2 ft., \$1.50.

P. heterophyllum. ROCK PITTOSPORUM. A small shrub with drooping branches and variable leaves. Flowers are small and light yellow. Very drought resistant. Balled, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., \$1.75.

P. phylliracoides (T). NARROW LEAVED PITTOSPORUM. Shrub of willowy, drooping habit; foliage narrow; flowers small, yellow and fragrant; rapid grower and drought resistant. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

P. ralphi. (S). Large shrub with flat leaves at the margins; berries quite small. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

P. tenuifolium (P. nigricans). (S). TAWHIWIHI PITTOSPORUM. Large shrub, valuable for hedges, or planted in groups; foliage small and dark green; flowers and stems black, which give it a decidedly striking appearance. Balled 5 to 6 ft., \$2.25; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25. Potted, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., 60c.

P. tobira. (S). JAPANESE PITTOSPORUM. A handsome variety; foliage dark green and glossy; flowers white, fragrant and numerous. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 1 1/2 to 2 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., 75c.

P. tobira variegatum (S). VARIEGATED JAPANESE PITTOSPORUM. Foliage conspicuously variegated with white, giving it a distinctive and handsome appearance. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 1 1/2 to 2 ft., \$2.00.

P. viridiflorum. CAPE PITTOSPORUM. A rapid growing shrub of bushy habit and bright green glossy leaves. Potted, 1 ft., \$1.25.

POLYGALA

Polygala dalmatiana (S). An everblooming shrub of round habit and quite hardy; flowers purple and pea-shaped. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 1 1/2 to 2 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1 1/2 to 2 ft., 75c.

PRUNUS

Widely used and popular in park and garden plantings. Their chief value lies in a beautiful evergreen foliage, affording pleasing effects as specimens in small gardens or in mass formations and backgrounds in more pretentious grounds.

Prunus caroliensis (S). AMERICAN CHERRY LAUREL. Large shrub or small tree; foliage glossy green; flowers white, followed by shiny black fruits. Fine for aligning walks. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00. Potted, 1 1/2 to 2 ft., 75c.

P. ilicifolia (T). CALIFORNIA EVERGREEN CHERRY. Shrub or tree; foliage prickly margined, like English Holly. Fine for hedges. Potted, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., 75c. 1 ft., 60c.

P. ilicifolia integrifolia (T). CATALINA CHERRY. The handsome native tree of Catalina island. Foliage large, pointed and a glossy deep green. Good for dry situations; fine for hedges or as a single plant. Potted, 1 1/2 to 2 ft., \$1.00.

P. laurocerasus camelliae-folia (S or T). CAMELLIA-LEAVED LAUREL. Of compact habit; foliage long, narrow and glossy green; flowers white, followed by black fruits. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

P. laurocerasus latifolia (S or T). ENGLISH LAUREL. Large shrub; foliage broad, heavy and glossy; flowers white in racemes, followed by black cherry-like fruits. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 1 1/2 to 2 ft., \$1.75. Potted, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., 75c.

P. lusitanica (S). PORTUGAL LAUREL. A stately appearing shrub, foliage a pronounced dark green, sharply serrated; flowers white. Growth compact and handsome. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 1 1/2 to 2 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., 90c.



PRUNUS LAUROCERASUS LATIFOLIA

Where foliage effects are desired, this English Laurel should have a place. Flowers white, followed by metallic blue cherry-like fruits

**PYRACANTHA COCCINEA**

Valuable for its brilliant orange colored berries which completely cover the plant in fall and winter

PSIDIUM. Guava

Psidium Cattleianum (S). STRAWBERRY GUAVA. The popular strawberry Guava, a shrub valuable for its edible fruits and handsome appearance. Foliage dark green and glossy; flowers cream colored; fruit claret color and sprightly sweet in flavor. Potted, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., \$1.00.

P. lucidum. (S). Shrubs or small tree; fruit in shape like the red strawberry guava, excepting that the color is a pure lemon yellow. Potted, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., \$1.00.

PYRACANTHA

Evergreen shrubs of considerable size with glossy green foliage and brilliantly colored berries, which appear in the fall and winter, giving a dash of color to the garden when flowers are scarce. All are hardy, and to a degree all are slightly thorny. Valuable and effective.

Pyracantha angustifolia (S). EVERGREEN HAWTHORN. A rather fast growing straggly shrub requiring some pruning; foliage long and narrow; flowers white; berries large and showy. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75. Potted, 8 to 12 in., 60c.

P. coccinea (S). BURNING BUSH. Thorny shrub; foliage small and ovate; flowers white; berries orange to orange scarlet in color. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 1 1/2 to 2 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 8 to 12 in., 75c.

P. coccinea lalandi (S). LALAND FIRETHORN. Of a decided upright growth; foliage large and long; berries abundant, borne in clusters and bright orange in color. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1 1/2 to 2 ft., \$1.25. Potted, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., 75c.

P. crenulata (S). CHINESE EVERGREEN HAWTHORN. A handsome variety, foliage long, narrow, glossy and dense; berries dark crimson and showy. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25. Potted, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., 75c.

P. crenulata yunnanensis (S). A late introduction of fine habit and good form; foliage roundish, sometimes lobed; flowers white followed by masses of bright red berries. Fine in masses, for bank and ground covers. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1 1/2 to 2 ft., 75c.

P. formosiana (S). A compact low growing shrub; foliage quite small and of a good shade of green; berries a bright scarlet red. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75. Potted, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., \$1.00.

QUERCUS. Oak

Quercus agrifolia (T). CALIFORNIA LIVE OAK. Our native oak with black bark; foliage hollylike, glossy green; a fairly rapid grower under cultivation. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

Q. chrysolepis (T). CANYON LIVE OAK. A low, broad tree with drooping limbs; foliage oblong, acute, bright green; valuable for its timber. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

Q. suber (T). CORK OAK. Supplies the cork bark of commerce. A beautiful evergreen tree adapting itself to the driest of locations. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

RAPHIOLEPIS

Raphiolepis indica (S). INDIA HAWTHORN. An upright handsome shrub. Foliage medium size, leathery dark shining green; flowers white, berries blue. Potted, 1 1/2 to 2 ft., \$1.50.

R. japonica (**R. ovata**). (S). YEDDO HAWTHORN. A dense compact dwarf shrub; foliage thick and dark green; flowers white with red anthers, followed by blue berries. Balled, 1 1/2 to 2 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 8 to 12 in., 50c.

RHAMNUS

Rhamnus alaternus (S). ITALIAN BUCKTHORN. Large shrub; foliage glossy green. A valuable variety. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

R. purshiana (S). CALIFORNIA WILD COFFEE. Hardy native shrub; foliage oblong, glossy green, aromatic when crushed; flowers greenish; berries coffee-shaped. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

ROMNEYA. Tree Poppy

Romneya coulteri (S). MATILJA POPPY. California's finest native flowering plant. Perennial shrub; leaves sage green; flowers purest white, six inches across, with orange colored center. Potted, \$1.50.

RUSCUS

Ruscus aculeatus (S). BUTCHER'S BROOM. Small compact shrub; foliage a dull green; flowers small, followed by large red berries; a sterling Christmas Plant. Balled, 1 1/2 to 2 ft., \$1.25.

SCHINUS. Pepper Tree

Schinus molle (T). CALIFORNIA PEPPER TREE. Fast growing hardy evergreen tree, with fine cut feathery foliage and red berries. Too well known to require description. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

STERCULIA. Bottle Tree

Sterculia diversifolia (T). BOTTLE TREE. Tree of great size of trunk; foliage deeply lobed; flowers greenish white. Fine as an avenue tree. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

**QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA**

The desirability of California Live Oaks in the embellishment of home grounds is here strikingly illustrated



ROMNEYA COULTERI

A handsome California native shrub that is a glorious sight when in full bloom, with its immense clusters of pearly white flowers with yellow centers

STROBILANTHES

Strobilanthes isophyllus (S). A fine shrub; flowers light purple; leaves nearly equal. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c each.

TEUCRIUM

Teucrium fruticans. Small size; foliage white and sage-like; flowers purple in racemes. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

UMBELLULARIA

Umbellularia californica. CALIFORNIA LAUREL. A native tree; foliage dark green and aromatic; flowers yellow. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25.

VERONICA

Handsome dwarf shrubs that do well in the coastal regions of California and in the cooler regions of the interior. All are compact and dense growers, useful for grouping, borders, foregrounds and for massing at the base of buildings.

Veronica buxifolia (S). BOX LEAVED VERONICA. Compact dwarf; foliage small and a glossy green; flowers in spikes one inch long and white. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1 ft., 50c.

V. carnea (S). Upright slender growth. Foliage long and narrow; flowers lilac purple. Fine for shady situations. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

V. cupressoides (S). Quite distinct, dense and compact; flowers lilac in color. A quick grower. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1 ft., 60c.

V. decumbens (S). Of low spreading habit; foliage dark green; flowers in short spikes. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

V. decussata (S). Hardy and of dense growth; foliage oval, bright green and compact; flowers deep blue. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

V. decussata variegata (S). One of our own introductions; foliage brilliantly yellow variegated; flowers bright yellow. Balled 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

V. elliptica (S). Upright growth; foliage light green and small; flowers violet tinted in bud changing to pure white. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

V. formosiana (S). Tall growing shrub, with bright green foliage; flowers white. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

V. pimeloides (S). Low compact grower; foliage, tiny borne in racemes; flowers creamy lilac. Fine in groups. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

V. pinquifolia (S). Of spreading and decumbent habit; foliage oblong, silvery grey margined red; flowers white. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

V. speciosa andersoni (S). Hybrid. Growth strong; foliage rather long; flowers violet purple, free bloomer. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

V. speciosa andersoni variegata (S). Fast grower; foliage long, elliptic, variegated white; flowers blue in spikes. Balled 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

V. speciosa imperialis (S). Dark looking compact shrub; foliage large, tinged with red on midrib and edges; flowers reddish purple. Free bloomer and hardy. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

V. traversii (S). Of bushy habit; foliage long and narrow; flowers pure white. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.

VIBURNUM

Shrubs of wide and almost universal popularity. Admirable for hedges, grouping, and as single plants. Nearly all are free blooming, especially during the winter months.

Viburnum odoratissimum (S). SWEET VIBURNUM. A fine evergreen shrub of upright growth; foliage large, glossy, green and laurel-like; flowers white, fragrant, produced in panicles. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

V. rectangulum (S). A small shrub with bronze, green and white flowers. Mass of red berries follow the flowers. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

V. rhytidophyllum (S). LEATHERLEAF VIBURNUM. A shrub with distinct large leaves, dark, bronze green in color. A good foliage plant with very large wrinkled leaves. Very popular in the Southern States and should find congenial conditions in California. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50.

V. suspensum (S). SANDANKWA VIBURNUM. Of spreading habit and dark green foliage, somewhat wrinkled; flowers cream colored and fragrant. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.

V. tinus (Laurustinus) (S). Of erect and slender growth; foliage almost round; flowers pinkish in the bud, pure white when open. Fine for hedges and mass effects. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25. Potted, 8 to 12 in., 60c.

V. tinus lucidum (S). LAURUSTINUS GRANDIFLORA. A strong grower; foliage large and glossy; flower clusters of immense size; very fine. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

V. tinus robustum (S). Shrub of large size. Foliage dark green and crinkled; flowers delicate pink. New and somewhat rare. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

V. tinus strictum (S). (LAURUSTINUS ROTUNDIFOLIA). Tall, slender and erect growth; foliage slightly rounded; flower clusters small but free blooming. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25. Potted, 1 ft., 60c.

V. tinus variegatum (S). VARIEGATED LAURUSTINUS. Foliage decidedly yellow marked, otherwise true to type. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.



VERONICA DECUSSATA

Of compact and dense habit; fine for grouping and corner effects; flowers blue and cone-shaped



"It isn't a home until it's planted." Deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs combine to afford this attractive garden setting.

Deciduous Ornamental Trees

In this class will be found some varieties that make beautiful specimen trees, others valued for their wealth of blossoms and some "general purpose" trees. All have been carefully grown, and such as need it should be pruned each year. It is advisable however, when planting, to cut back pretty well all but a few kinds. This helps the tree to become established and lessens the risk of loss.

ACER. Maple

Shade is a consideration in summer and sunshine in winter. Deciduous trees furnish the former and permit the enjoyment of the latter. In this respect the maples are desirable, but they also add a distinct attraction to all parks and gardens in which they are given recognition.

Acer campestre. ENGLISH CORK-BARKED MAPLE. Tree of compact habit. Foliage small, dark green; bark somewhat corky. Bare root, 7 to 8 ft., \$1.25; 4 to 5 ft., 80c.

A. dasycarpum. SILVER MAPLE. A beautiful and fast-growing tree; bark light colored; foliage deeply lobed and variable, turning to brilliant shades of color in the fall. Fine for streets, parks and gardens. Bare root, 8 to 9 ft., \$1.50; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.25; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

A. macrophyllum. LARGE LEAVED MAPLE. Oregon or California Maple. A handsome round-headed tree of spreading habit, and beautiful golden yellow foliage in autumn. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 9 ft., \$1.25; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 5 to 6 ft., 75c.

A. negundo. CALIFORNIA BOX ELDER. The Ash Leaved maple of rapid growth and drought resistant; small and compact. Bare root, 8 to 9 ft., \$1.25; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 5 to 6 ft., 80c.

A. platanoides. NORWAY MAPLE. Large, round form tree, with dark heavy foliage. Fine for most any situation. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 9 ft., \$1.25; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 5 to 6 ft., 80c.

A. platanoides schwedleri. SCHWEDLER'S PURPLE-LEAVED MAPLE. Variety of Norway Maple. Young leaves are deep purple, changing to green as summer advances. A very handsome tree. Bare root, 7 to 8 ft., \$2.25; 6 to 7 ft., \$2.00.

A. rubrum. SCARLET MAPLE. Valuable for street and park planting; foliage fine lobed, turning to bright scarlet in autumn. Bare root, 7 to 8 ft., \$1.25; 5 to 6 ft., 90c.

A. saccharum. SUGAR MAPLE. Of vigorous growth and pyramidal in form; foliage smooth and five-lobed, assuming brilliant colors in the fall. Fine for street planting and as single specimens. Bare root, 8 to 9 ft., \$1.25; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 6 to 7 ft., 80c.

AESCULUS. Horse Chestnut

Aesculus hippocastanum. EUROPEAN HORSE CHESTNUT. Tree of strong growth; flowers white tinged with red; does well in California. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

ALBIZZIA

Albizzia julibrissin. (Acacia julibrissin). CONSTANTINOPLE ACACIA. Of low and widely spreading growth, very hardy. Leaves very large, bipinnate, finely divided and feathery. Flowers borne profusely during summer, in heads, varying from pink to white. Potted, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., 75c.

BETULA. Birch

Betula alba. EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH. Rapid grower; bark white, foliage triangular, turning to rich tints in fall. Fine for parks and private grounds. Bare root, 7 to 8 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 7 ft., \$1.25; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

CASTANEA. Chestnut

Castanea sativa. SPANISH CHESTNUT. A round headed tree of great beauty; fine for roadside plantings. Bare root, 8 to 9 ft., \$2.00; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.75; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25.

CATALPA

Catalpa bignonioides. A medium size tree of quite rapid growth; foliage large; flowers numerous. Bare root, 8 to 9 ft., \$1.25; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.00.

C. speciosa. HARDY CATALPA. A handsome lawn tree; foliage large and heart shaped; flowers white and fragrant, borne in panicles; a free bloomer. Bare root, 8 to 9 ft., \$1.25; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.00.

CEDRELA

Cedrela sinensis. A shaggy-barked tree. Foliage large and oblong, slightly serrate, light green beneath; flowers white, in pendulous panicles, seeds winged above. Fine as a specimen, or in groups and for avenue planting. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.

CELTIS. Nettle Tree

Celtis australis. Mediterranean region. Healthy, vigorous tree; succeeds almost anywhere. Leaves three to five inches long, like Elm. Berries dark purple. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

CERCIS. Judas Tree

Cercis canadensis. Small tree every twig of which is covered with little pink pea-shaped blossoms in early spring. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

C. siliquastrum. EUROPEAN JUDAS TREE. A handsome tree in the spring when literally covered with purple-rose flowers. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25.

C. siliquastrum alba. WHITE FLOWERING JUDAS TREE. A white flowering variety; otherwise true to type. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25;

CRATAEGUS. Thorn; Hawthorn

Among the most showy of the smaller deciduous trees. They bloom freely in spring and most kinds bear highly ornamental berries in fall.

Crataegus azarolus carrieri. CARRIER'S WHITE THORN. Recent introduction. Tree upright, with yellowish bark and deep green foliage; large white flowers produced in profusion, followed by brilliant scarlet fruit, which hangs on until late in the winter. Bare root, 6 to 7 ft., \$2.00.

C. cordata. WASHINGTON THORN. A handsome small tree. Leaves triangular, lobed, deep glossy green; flowers white, followed by intensely red berries. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

C. crus-galii. COCKSPUR. Small, thorny tree, but very decorative. Bloom handsome. Fruit showy red, remaining on tree most of the winter. Bare root, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.50.

C. monogyna pauli. PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET THORN. Small tree of erect habit and quick growth. Flowers double and carmine in color; berries dull red. Bare root, 6 to 7 ft. \$1.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

FAGUS. Beech

Fagus sylvaticus. EUROPEAN BEECH. A magnificent tree of rather slow growth with slender twigs and branchlets. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50.

FRAXINUS. Ash

Fraxinus americana. AMERICAN WHITE ASH. A splendid tall growing tree; foliage dark green, fading to a golden yellow in the fall. Bare root, 6 to 7 ft.; \$1.25; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

F. velutina. ARIZONA ASH. A splendid rapid growing tree for Arizona and California street and highway planting; recommended for soils tainted with alkali. Bare root, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.25; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

GINKGO

Ginkgo biloba. (*Salisburia adiantifolia*). MAIDEN HAIR TREE. A striking tree with spreading habit as it attains age; foliage like maidenhair fern and of a pronounced green color, yellow in autumn. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25.

GLEDITSCHIA

Gleditschia tricanthos. COMMON HONEY LOCUST. A fine, hardy, fast growing tree; foliage feathery and finely divided; flowers greenish white; seed pods twisted. Bare root, 7 to 8 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 7 ft., \$1.25; 5 to 6 ft., 75c.

LABURNUM

Laburnum vossii. Of handsome form; flowers yellow borne in very long racemes. Regarded as one of the best of trees for garden ornamentation. Bare root, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

L. vulgare. GOLDEN CHAIN. Handsome fast growing small tree; foliage clover-shaped of a pleasing shade of green; flowers bright yellow. Bare root, 8 to 9 ft., \$1.50; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.25; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

LIQUIDAMBAR

Liquidambar styraciflua. SWEET GUM. Large tree of rather slow growth; foliage star-shaped and glossy green, turning to purplish-crimson in autumn. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., 90c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

LIRIODENDRON

Liriodendron tulipifera. TULIP TREE. A fine pyramidal tree with clean trunk. Foliage alternate on long stalks and of unusual shape; flowers conspicuous and yellow in color. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

MELIA

Melia azedarach umbraculiformis. TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE. One of the handsomest of our quick growing shade trees, forming a typical umbrella like head without trimming. Bare root, 8 to 9 ft., branched heads, \$2.00; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 7 ft., single stem, \$1.00.

MESPILUS. Medlar

Mespilus germanica. MEDLAR. Medium sized tree. Foliage simple, oval-oblong and short-stalked; flowers white with faint blush; fruit apple-shaped, harvested after a frost and then stored like a pear. A decided oddity in any garden. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

MORUS. Mulberry

Morus multicaulis. SILKWORM MULBERRY. A medium sized tree with very large silky-like leaves; fruit of no value. Stands out prominently as the leading variety for silkworm forage. Bare root, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.25.

M. nigra. PERSIAN MULBERRY. Of rather slow growth, but bears young and is free fruiting; berries black and of a fine aromatic flavor. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

PLATANUS. Sycamore; Plane Tree

Trees of noble proportions, admirably adapted for park and garden, street and highway planting. Fine for shade, and does well in most any situation.

Platanus occidentalis. AMERICAN PLANE. A large and lofty tree with massive branches forming a wide headed tree. Desirable as a specimen tree for avenue purposes. Bare root 8 to 9 ft., \$1.75; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.60.

**PLATANUS ORIENTALIS**

The Oriental Plane is decidedly popular as a shade tree for park and avenue plantings; a favorite in California

P. orientalis. EUROPEAN SYCAMORE, ORIENTAL PLANE. A handsome tree of large proportions widely used in Europe for park and avenue planting. Foliage dense, bright green and five lobed; bark sheds from trunk and older branches in fall. One of the best street trees for California. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$2.50; 8 to 9 ft., \$2.00; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.75; 6 to 7 ft., \$1.50.

P. racemosus. CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE. An upright, finely branched tree; foliage downy, spear-shaped. Fine for shade and mass effects. Quite rare. Bare root, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

POPULUS. Poplar

Large and fast growing trees of spreading and columnar-like habit, rendering them fine for wide and narrow streets, also desirable planted singly and in groups.

Populus balsamifera. BALSAM POPLAR, BALM OF GILEAD. Rapid growing, tall, large headed tree. Foliage dark green; bark same color on younger branches. Will thrive in most any situation. Bare root, 12 to 14 ft., \$1.75; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 9 ft., \$1.00; 7 to 8 ft., 80c.

P. deltoides carolinensis. CAROLINA POPLAR. A tree of robust growth and easy culture; a fast grower providing a quick shade. Bare root specimen trees, 14 to 16 ft., \$5.00. 12 to 14 ft., \$2.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00; 8 to 9 ft., \$1.00; 7 to 8 ft., 80c.

P. nigra italica. LOMBARDY POPLAR. Tree of slender, erect and columnar habit, rendering it fine for narrow streets and driveways, also good for backgrounds. Foliage somewhat triangular. Bare root, 12 to 14 ft., \$2.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00; 8 to 9 ft., \$1.50; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.25.

QUERCUS. Oak

Oaks should be more widely planted. The idea that they are slow growers under cultivated conditions is erroneous, the California species growing quite rapidly. Oaks are hardy, and are striking objects in park and garden planting. All are long lived, sturdy, majestic in appearance as they attain age.

Quercus alba. WHITE OAK. One of the noblest trees and a beautiful park tree; foliage assumes a deep purple color in the fall. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25.

Q. coccinea. SCARLET OAK. A rapid grower with an open head. Foliage bright green, finely divided, changing to scarlet in autumn. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00.

Q. macrocarpa. BUR OAK. A fast growing wide spreading tree. Foliage large and deeply lobed; bark light-colored; immense acorns. Bare root, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

RHUS

Rhus cotinus. SMOKE TREE. Large shrub with rounded foliage; flowers pale purple in plummy masses. Unique and interesting. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

R. integrifolia. A shrub or small tree with tooth glabrous leaves and with white or pinkish flowers. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

R. typhina. STAGHORN SUMACH. Valuable for its brilliantly colored autumnal foliage and smooth velvet-like bark. Bare root, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.50.

ROBINIA. Locust

Rapid growing trees with showy flowers, thriving well in all sections of the state. All are hardy; foliage pinnate and feathery; flowers pea-shaped borne in drooping clusters. The Black Locust (*R. pseudacacia*) makes a fine street tree and is also a handsome object planted singly.

Robinia hispida. ROSE ACACIA. A low growing and shrubby tree. Flowers a clear pink borne in loose racemes. Does well in all parts of California. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

R. pseudacacia. BLACK LOCUST. A fast grower with spreading top. Foliage light green and smooth; flowers white and fragrant. Fine as a shade tree, for windbreaks and avenue planting. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$1.75; 8 to 9 ft., \$1.50; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.00.

R. pseudacacia decaisneana. PINK FLOWERING LOCUST. Handsome spring pink-flowering tree with pea-shaped blooms. Fast grower and hardy. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25.

SOPHORA

A graceful and hardy tree, decorative for its wealth of flowers, delicate green foliage, and handsome greenish bark. Does well in any soil that is well drained.

Sophora japonica. PAGODA TREE. Foliage delicately colored; flowers white, pea-shaped, and borne in drooping clusters in midsummer. Bare root, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.25; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

SORBUS

Sorbus aucuparia. EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH. A tree of dense and regular growth, covered in summer with red berries. Specimen trees, 14 to 16 ft., \$10.00; Bare root, 8 to 9 ft., \$2.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$1.50.

TILIA. Linden

Valuable as shade trees for the lawn or street. Hardy, rapid growers, foliage light green in color and large; flowers yellow, fragrant and borne in drooping clusters.

Tilia americana. AMERICAN LINDEN. A shapely, upright tree. Foliage heart-shaped and extra large, light green. A fine shade tree. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

T. platyphyllos. EUROPEAN LINDEN. A majestic tree for street or lawn. Foliage oblique and large size; flowers yellow and fragrant, appearing in early summer. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

ULMUS. Elm

Handsome deciduous trees for most any purpose, but particularly effective planted singly and in rows. All are rapid growers and of easy culture.

Ulmus americana. AMERICAN OR WHITE ELM. Tall growing and stately, one of the grandest of American trees. Bare roots, 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00 each, \$15.00 per 10; 9 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per 10; 8 to 9 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per 10.

ZIZYPHUS

Zizyphus jujube. CHINESE DATE. One of the handsomest smaller deciduous trees thriving luxuriantly in ground impregnated with alkali. Regularly round-headed, main branches stout, but secondary branches or branchlets very fine, often thread-like and drooping with light green, highly glossy leaves. Fruit edible. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50.



POPULUS NIGRA ITALICA

The Lombardy Poplar, fine planted in rows aligning walks and drives; a fast growing columnar-like tree



THE FLOWERING CRAB

Among the early blooming shrubs and trees the brilliantly colored flowers of the Crabs are indeed a gorgeous sight in any garden

Winter and Spring Flowering Trees

As harbingers of spring in all delicate hues and colors of beautiful blossoms, no group of shrubs and trees makes so strong an appeal as the flowering apple, apricot, almond, cherry, peach and plum. The early blossoms burst forth in all their gorgeous beauty of varying shades, from pure white to deep rose red, before the appearance of foliage.

CYDONIA. Quince

Cydonia japonica. JAPAN SCARLET QUINCE. An old favorite. Flowers brilliant scarlet. Makes an impassable and beautiful flowering hedge. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

PRUNUS

Prunus persica. FLOWERING PEACH. Highly prized for the great masses of double flowers borne early in spring before leaves appear. For best results they should be heavily pruned each year as soon as they have finished blooming. There are several forms and colors as follows: **Double Red, Double Rose, Double White.** Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$0.90.

P. pissardi. PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM. Very ornamental small tree. Leaves deep purple in spring, gradually becoming greenish. Flowers numerous, white, appearing before leaves. Fruit reddish purple. Doubly beautiful and desirable for both blossom and foliage. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

P. vesuvius. BURBANK'S PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM. Differs from common Purple-Leaved Plum in its more vigorous growth, with longer, willowy branches and coleus-like leaves. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

P. avium flore pleno. LARGE DOUBLE WHITE CHERRY. Growth similar to the common sweet cherries. Flowers are large, purest white. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00.

P. pseudo-cerasus. JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRY. Growth about like the sweet cherries. Leaves bronze colored at first, later green. Flowers, borne before leaves are fully developed, are large, single, delicate blush pink. The celebrated flowering cherry of Japan. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00.

P. pseudo-cerasus flore pleno. JAPANESE DOUBLE PINK CHERRY. Identical with preceding except that flowers are double. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00.

P. amygdalus flore pleno. DOUBLE-FLOWERING ALMOND. Growth vigorous. Flowers borne in greatest profusion before leaves appear; double pink, resembling small roses. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

PYRUS. Flowering Crab Apple

Pyrus atropurpurea. Growth strong. Flowers semi-double, along stems, deep purplish red in bud, shell pink when open. March and April. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

P. floribunda halliana. Dwarf, compact tree. Flowers semi-double, deep rose and do not fade; produced in drooping clusters. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

P. niedwetzkyana. A curiosity from Siberia. The entire tree—bark, wood, fruit and foliage, except old leaves—is red. Free bloomer and bears edible fruit. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00.

P. spectabilis roseo pleno. Flowers very large, semi-double, pink. Fragrant. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.



CYDONIA JAPONICA

The masses of brilliant scarlet flowers envelop the bushes in late winter before the leaves appear, giving them a stunning appearance



THE SYRINGA (LILAC) IN ITS SPRING GLORY

The Syringas are decidedly effective planted singly, in groups and border effects

Deciduous Shrubs

The term shrubbery is usually applied to woody plants of comparatively small size. The line of distinction is often narrow, but a shrub has, as a rule, a number of stems springing from the ground while a tree has a single stem. Interspersed among larger trees, many varieties when in flower give life to a landscape effect which would otherwise be dull and displeasing to the eye. In grouping shrubs, the aim of the gardener should be to have the taller growing kinds serve as a background, aiming to have a gradual slope to the lower growing kinds. The ultimate effect of the grouping should be to have a continuous mass of varying foliage.

BERBERIS. Barberry

Barberis thunbergia. THUNBERG'S BARBERRY. A handsome dwarf shrub. Branches spray-like; foliage small, changing to red in autumn; berries a bright red. Fine for borders and grouping. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c; 1 ½ to 2 ft., 35c.

B. vulgaris atropurpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED BARBERRY. One of the best shrubs of its color, the foliage being a rich purple. Potted, 1 to 1 ½ ft., 60c.

CAESALPINIA. Poinciana

Caesalpinia gilliesii. BIRD OF PARADISE. Tall shrub or small tree. Foliage double pinnate with small leaflets; flowers large, light yellow with red stamens; free bloomer. Potted, 1 ft., 60c.

CARYOPTERIS

Caryopteris mastacanthus. BLUE SPIREA. Moderate, compact growing shrub. Foliage opposite, gray and downy; flowers bright blue, in clusters, free flowering. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c. Potted, 1 ½ to 2 ft., 60c.

CORNUS. Dogwood

Cornus alba siberica. SIBERIAN DOGWOOD. Shrub or small tree of erect growth. Branches red; flowers creamy white; berries light blue. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

C. florida. FLOWERING DOGWOOD. Shrub or small tree. Foliage wavy, glaucous underneath; flowers white, about four inches across. Very effective. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

C. paucinervis. Handsome half evergreen. Foliage short, firm and dark green; flowers creamy white; fruit black. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

C. sanguinea. Large shrub. Foliage hairy on both sides; flowers white; berries black. Conspicuous in winter when branches are blood-red. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.



CORNUS

The handsome Dogwoods are desirable for their spring flowers and brilliant fall foliage

**DIERVILLA FLORIDA**

These free-flowering shrubs are unequaled in late spring for their profusion of trumpet-shaped flowers

DESMODIUM

Desmodium ciliatum. Tall, slender shrub. Stems wiry and graceful; flowers pink and pea-shaped. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

DEUTZIA

A handsome group of shrubs. Flowers bell-shaped produced in spring and early summer. Hardy and fast growing. Should be widely planted in California; decidedly effective for color in garden and shrubbery.

Deutzia fortunei. Strong growing handsome hybrid. Flowers large, single, pure white. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

D. Pride of Rochester. Profuse bloomer. Flowers large, double white. One of the best. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

D. scabra plena. Foliage rough; flowers white and double; bell-shaped. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

D. scabra candidissima. A valuable sort. Foliage dark green; flowers pure white and double. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

D. scabra crenata. Height six feet. Foliage light green; flowers double, white, outside tinged with rose. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

DIERVILLA. Weigela

Diervilla Eva Rathke. Of erect habit. Flowers medium size and a deep carmine in color. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

D. florida. Decidedly popular. Flowers pink, large and produced in great profusion. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

D. van houttei. Strong grower of spreading habit. Flowers pink, shaded carmine. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

ELAEAGNUS

Elaeagnus angustifolia. RUSSIAN OLIVE. Large shrub with silvery branches. Foliage light green; flowers bell shaped and yellow; berries lemon yellow. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

E. longipes. CHERRY ELAEAGNUS. Ornamental shrub of spreading habit. Foliage silvery, dotted beneath; flowers yellowish white and fragrant; fruits long and scarlet in color. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

ERYTHRINA

Erythrina crista-galli. CORAL PLANT. One of the most showy of summer blooming plants. Flowers most gorgeous, color brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet and borne in elongated panicles one to two feet long. Potted, 1 ft., \$1.00.

EXOCHORDIA

Exochordia grandiflora. PEARL BUSH. A handsome shrub producing an abundance of large white flowers in spring. A plant of rare excellence in most any situation. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00.

FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell

Forsythia suspensa. A valuable shrub for borders and mass effects. In habit somewhat pendulous, branches drooping. Can be trained over arbors. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

F. suspensa fortunei. Vigorous, erect growing shrub. Flowers golden yellow in dense masses in April. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

F. viridissima. Foliage deep green, long and smooth; flowers golden yellow and bell-shaped; blooms just as the leaves unfold. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

HIBISCUS. Althea

Among California's showiest summer blooming shrubs. Foliage a dark, glossy green; flowers in a variety of brilliant colors, appearing in summer and fall. We can supply them in the following colors: Rosy Red, Double White, Double Red, Blotched White and Crimson, 3 to 4 ft. 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

HYDRANGEA

There is nothing more effective in the garden than the hydrangea for grouping and as single specimens. The luxuriant foliage and richly colored flowers borne in enormous corymbs render them very attractive.

Hydrangea arborescens sterilis. HILLS OF SNOW. Shade-loving shrub. Flower cymes snow-white, blooms from early to late summer. Valuable where the temperature is too low for the more tender sorts. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

H. domotoi. A pronounced double pink. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00.

H. hortensis. A decidedly popular shrub in California. Foliage practically evergreen and large; flowers pink, borne in immense cymes. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

H. paniculata grandiflora. Entirely distinct from the hortensis types. Flowers white in very large pointed bunches at end of branches during late summer. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

**HIBISCUS—ROSE OF SHARON**

Shrubs of wide adaptability producing flowers of various colors in the late summer months

**HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS**

The hydrangea is never out of place; flower and leaf combine to excite admiration.

FRENCH HYDRANGEAS

Recent introductions from France. All are large flowered, varying in color from deep pink to pure white. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1 ft., \$1.25.

- H. Baby Bimbenet.** Clear pink.
- H. Gracieux.** Compact dwarf, trusses light pink.
- H. Mlle. Renee Gaillard.** Fringed white.
- H. Souv. de Mme. Chautard.** Free blooming, early pink variety.
- H. opuloides cyanoclada.** Pink flowers, purple stems.
- H. Vieux Chateau.** White suffused with rosy carmine.

KERRIA

Kerria japonica. JAPANESE ROSE. Erect shrub with long and slender branches. Flowers clear yellow, like a small single rose in shape. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

K. japonica flore pleno. DOUBLE-FLOWERING KERRIA. Strong grower with double flowers; free blooming and popular. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

LAGERSTROEMIA. Crape Myrtle

Lagerstroemia indica alba. WHITE CRAPE MYRTLE. A beautiful shrub with leaves ovate, dark lustrous green. Flowers pure white and ruffled. Well adapted to our interior climates. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

L. indica purpurea (S or T). Foliage somewhat scanty. Flowers purple. The Crape Myrtles are very desirable shrubs, being in bloom through most of the summer. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

LIPPIA

Lippia citriodora. LEMON VERBENA. An old favorite. Foliage lemon scented; flowers small, white, tinged lavender. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

LONICERA. Honeysuckle

Lonicera tatarica. TATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. Compact, branching, leafy shrub, bearing small pink flowers. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

PHILADELPHUS. Mock Orange

Philadelphus boquet blanc. Hardy dwarf shrub. Flowers pure white, large, and produced in masses. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

P. coronarius. GARLAND SYRINGA. Large shrub. Flowers creamy white, medium size, and fragrant as orange blossoms. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

P. coronarius flore pleno. "WHITE DOUBLE FLOWERING SYRINGA." Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

P. lemoinei erectus. Handsome shrub 4 to 5 ft. tall. Foliage ovate to elliptic-oblong; flowers large, fragrant. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

P. grandiflorus (Inodorus). LARGE-FLOWERING SYRINGA. Large shrub of strong growth. Flowers of good size and borne in great profusion, fragrant. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

P. mexicana. An evergreen sort. Flowers cream-colored and fragrant. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

P. mont blanc. Hardy dwarf variety producing masses of pure white flowers. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

PUNICA. Pomegranate

Punica, Double Red. Rapid growing shrub with deep, double scarlet flowers. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

P. Double White. Rapid grower. Flowers creamy white or yellow and double. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

P. Dwarf Pomegranate. A beautiful shrub. Foliage glossy green with ruddy tints; flowers red; fruit a rich maroon red in color. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00.

P. Mme. Legrelle. A beautiful variegated form. Flowers double, light red, edged with yellow. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

RIBES. Currant

Ribes aureum. YELLOW FLOWERING CURRANT. Foliage glossy; flowers yellow, tipped with red, and fragrant. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

R. gordonianum. Hybrid. Growth loose and spreading. Flowers crimson marked yellow. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

R. sanguineum. RED FLOWERING CURRANT. Handsome shrub. Foliage round and five-lobed; branches ruddy; flowers deep pink. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.



KERRIA JAPONICA FLORE PLENO
A free-flowering shrub with deep golden flowers

**LAGERSTROEMIA**

The most desirable of all summer flowering shrubs. The curly, delicate lace-like flowers are borne in great profusion throughout the summer months

SAMBUCUS

Sambucus canadensis alba variegata. VARIEGATED ELDER. Foliage strongly marked with creamy white. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

SPIRAEA. Spirea

Hardy fast growing shrubs of free flowering habits grown successfully in all parts of the country. All have small flowers borne in clusters varying more or less in form. Fine planted as specimens or in groups.

Spiraea aitchisoni alba. MEADOW SPIREA. Decorative spreading shrub. Foliage pinnated and of a bronzy color; flowers pure white in panicles. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

S. bumalda Anthony Waterer. Dwarf shrub. Foliage shapely and cut-leaved; flowers rose-colored, season midsummer. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

S. californica. BILLIARD SPIREA. Tall shrub. Foliage double toothed; flowers bright pink, season midsummer. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

S. cantoniensis. Medium size shrub. Foliage long and narrow; flowers large and pure white. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

S. reevesiana. REEVES SPIREA. Drooping. Foliage very dark green; flowers white, borne in clusters. Bare roots, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

S. van houttei. A handsome pendulous bush. Flowers pure white. Fine for grouping and borders. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

SYMPHORICARPOS. Snowberry

Valued chiefly for their ornamental fruit, which remains on the plants for a long while. Of slender growth, with fine branches.

Symphoricarpos occidentalis. WESTERN SNOWBERRY. Hardy shrub of medium size. Foliage oval and smooth; flowers pink and small; berries waxy white. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

S. racemosus. EASTERN SNOWBERRY. In type and habit like *S. occidentalis*, but of a more erect habit. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

S. vulgaris. CORAL BERRY. Fast grower, doing well in most any situation, covered with purple berries all summer. Fine for edging and grouping. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

SYRINGA. Lilac

A group of beautiful flowering shrubs popular throughout the country. Hardy and of easy culture. The flowers range in color from pure white to deep purple. All are free bloomers in the spring.

NAMED VARIETIES

S. Compte de Paris. Flowers bluish purple when open, red in the bud. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

S. Dr. Master. Clear lilac, flowers double. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

S. Jean Bart. Flowers rose color, buds purple. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

S. Mme. Lemoine. Double white. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

S. Persian Cut-Leaved. Single flowers, pale lilac. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

S. President Grevy. Double flowers, bluish lilac. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

S. rubra insignis. Single flowers, purplish red. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

S. Souv. de Ludwig Spaeth. Single blooms, color deep rosy purple. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

COMMON SORTS

Double Purple. Lilac blue, nearly lavender. Very double with pointed petals; panicles compact. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

Double White. Very large trusses of double white flowers. A strong vigorous grower. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

Single Purple. Light purple, single, both flowers and panicles extremely large. Growth upright and very strong. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

Single White. Purest white, single, panicles very large and loose. Growth very vigorous. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

**SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI**

The clusters of pure white, double flowers, on graceful arched branches, resemble a bank of snow

TAMARIX

Handsome shrubs thriving in all soils, and valuable for sea-shore plantings and for windbreaks in the interior valleys of California and Arizona. Foliage feathery; flowers pink, borne in panicles.

Tamarix algerica. TAMARISK. A very rapid growing evergreen tree adapting itself to most any soil. Foliage grayish green, soft and cypress-like. Of easy culture; fine for windbreaks. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 4 to 5 ft., 75c.

T. hispida aestivalis. FIVESTAMEN TAMARISK. Slender and upright grower. Distinct from the fact that it blooms twice a year, the heavy period being in the spring, and again in late summer. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 4 to 5 ft., 75c.

T. odessana. ODESSA TAMARISK. Of erect and compact habit. Foliage plummy. Can be trained into quite a tree. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 4 to 5 ft., 75c.

T. parviflora purpurea. Small tree of strong and upright habit. Free bloomer, blossoms appearing after other varieties have ceased to flower. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

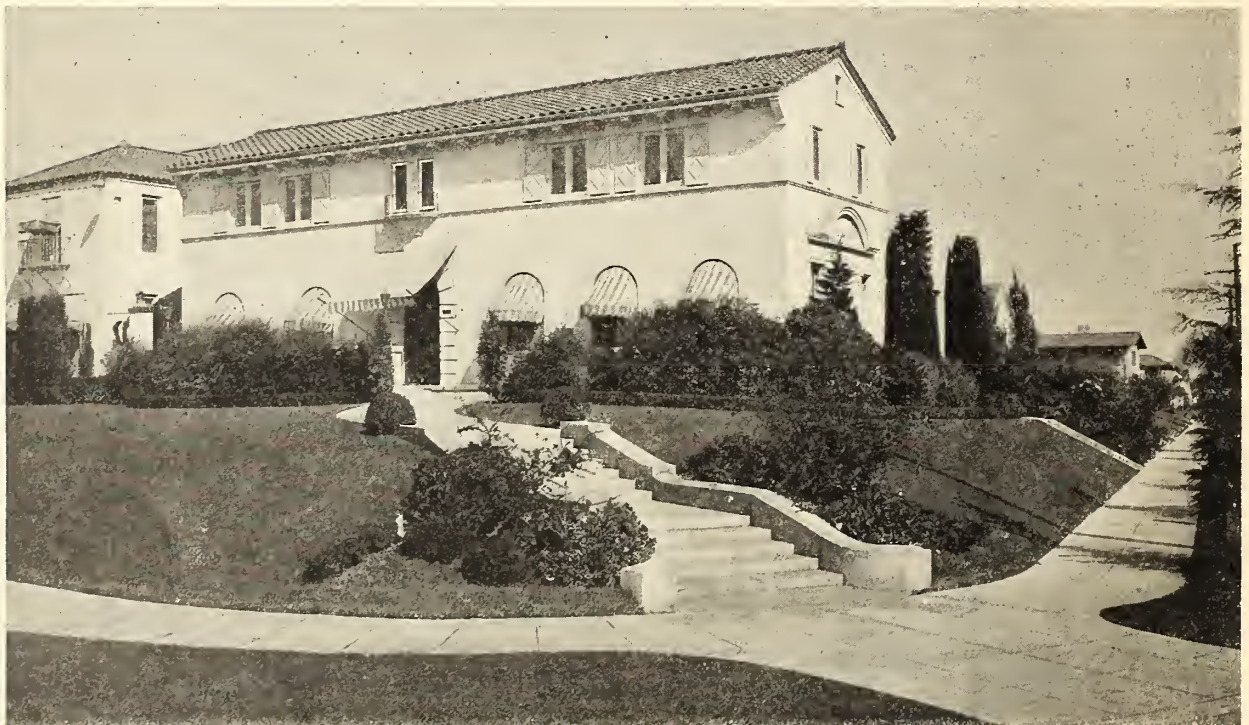
VIBURNUM

Viburnum opulus sterile. COMMON SNOWBALL. A popular shrub. Foliage brilliantly colored in the fall; flowers white, borne in clusters late in the spring. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

V. tomentosum 'plicatum. JAPANESE SNOWBALL. Flower heads rather small, but borne more profusely. Leaves strongly plaited and not lobed. A more compact shrub than the common variety. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

**TAMARIX**

An elegant feathery foliaged and flowering shrub, growing well in the poorest soils



A formal garden effect employing the following trees and shrubs:

Abelia grandiflora
Abies firma
Buxus (edging)
Cupressus semp. fastigiata
Erica melanthera

Escallonia berteriana
Eugenia hookeriana
Leptospermum laevigatum
Ligustrum (golden)

Lonicera nitida
Melaleuca armillaris
Melaleuca ericifolia
Myrtus communis

Photinia serrulata
Pittosporum undulatum
Polygala dalmaisiana
Veronica speciosa imperialis

California Roses

AMONG the flowering shrubs that grace the garden or add to the beauty of hall or conservatory, none can compare with the rose. Of diverse color and character of foliage, of endless design and color of bloom, it lends itself to a wider range of decoration than any other single group of plants, being equally desirable as pot plants, for garden culture and for cut flowers. When to these qualifications are added ease of culture and quick and ample response in flowers, it is explained why the rose has been aptly termed "The Queen of Flowers." In our collection of flowering and ornamental shrubs, it occupies first place.

FOUR ROSES WE RECOMMEND

(Shown in all the beauty of their natural colors on the next two pages.)

Golden Emblem. HYBRID TEA. Most wonderful in bud and flower. The buds, close wrapped and full, are of apricot yellow striped with crimson on the outer petals. When open the rose is of the purest Cadmium yellow. The evenness and purity of the color tone in this rose is most remarkable, and it

seems destined to become one of the world's most popular varieties among those who love to have a gold rose in their garden. The foliage is bright elm green and the stems are strong and upright. Do not fail to include this variety for your garden.

\$1.00 each; 3 for \$2.75; 10 for \$9.00. All postpaid.

THE "NILES THREE"

Los Angeles. HYBRID TEA. Originated in California and named in honor of the southern city by Howard & Smith, Los Angeles. Its flawless form and perfection of color has made it acclaimed throughout the world as the pink-par-excellence. Its lovely buds are long and proudly pointed, gradually changing to blooms of perfect form, and of a color best described as flaming pink, springing from a golden setting. And with it all a valiant bloomer, rose succeeding rose throughout the season, filling the garden with perfume and loveliness.

Mme. Edouard Herriot. HYBRID TEA. A most individual rose with unsurpassed and unique coloring. Though named in honor of the wife of a Premier of France it is better known as "DAILY MAIL" by reason of winning the famous Gold Cup offered by that newspaper for the best new variety. As a bedding rose it stands supreme, not only for its profusion of blooms but for the vivid color tones and shading. A rose of medium size and semi-double form. The old-rose colored

outer petals curl back at the edge, disclosing a riot of color from coral red to flame scarlet and the base of the petals touched with pure gold. The foliage is bright green and forms a fitting setting for this garden gem. Towards late afternoon when viewed in the glancing rays of the setting sun this rose glows as if illuminated by some inner flame. No modern rose garden is complete without one or more plants of Mme. Edouard Herriot.

Hoosier Beauty. HYBRID TEA. It is a pleasure to acknowledge that among the roses of intense crimson color that this variety is one of the most distinctive of this type of roses. A robust grower, sending up long strong stems crowned with buds so delicate and slender that it makes one wonder, when expanding, if it will reveal a rose of size and perfect form. It possesses a beauty which will cause it to hold the highest place of admiration wherever it is grown.

These three roses, postpaid, for \$2.35. Any one of these roses, price 85 cents, postpaid.

The four above, postpaid, for \$3.25.



In the fertile soil of Alameda County, California, under almost perpetual sunshine, tempered by ocean breezes, our extensive Rose Nurseries are located. Here are grown each year in the open field thousands of the strongest, hardiest rose plants known to the nursery-trade in the United States.



GOLDEN EMBLEM

Los Angeles

Los Angeles



Hoosier Beauty

THE "NILES THREE"

Mme. Edouard Herriot ("*Daily Mail*")

Two Outstanding Rose Collections

THE C. N. C. COLLECTION

Six Newest Varieties

Collection, \$6.75, postpaid; \$1.25 each, postpaid.

Edel. HYBRID TEA. A distinctive white rose has been sought for many years. This rose gives promise of becoming one of our finest white roses. It is very large, a perfect model, bloom of great depth. It is a snowy white with faint ivory shadings toward the base. A free grower with a stout habit, being especially suitable for massing and bedding. Very free blooming and sweet scented. A superb rose.

Cleveland. HYBRID TEA. Derived its name by a popular vote at the great Cleveland Flower Show. It is admirably suited to California conditions and it is destined to hold a prominent place in our rose gardens. Flowers of the largest size of good substance and of exquisite form. The outer petals being very much reflexed. The color is a reddish copper or old rose, the petals showing a distinct and charming metallic sheen. Very robust grower with large handsome foliage which is mildew proof.

Padre. HYBRID TEA. There is a charm of coloring in this rose which is most novel, being a brilliant coppery red flushed with yellow at the base and produced on long shoots. It is not only a strong upright grower but is exceedingly free flowering. It is one of the most novel bedding roses of recent introduction.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. HYBRID TEA. Flower of the most striking sunflower yellow color, deeper in the center; long pointed and exquisitely shaped, carried on long stiff stems. The flowers retain their beautiful color even on the warmest days. A vigorous grower of erect habit, with brilliant green foliage. It surpasses in beauty and quality all similar varieties in existence. A grand garden rose which is greatly appreciated for cutting and forcing under glass.

Souvenir de H. A. Verschuren. HYBRID TEA. This rose presents one of the colors which is being so much sought after by rosarians, being a beautiful apricot yellow shading into saffron yellow at the edges. Its rich color is maintained better throughout the season than any other rose having similar shadings. The bush is a very strong grower and a profuse bloomer. The roses are borne on strong stiff stems and with their reflexed petals and sweet perfume always command admiration.

Captain F. Bald. HYBRID TEA. The flowers are of a deep scarlet crimson heavily flushed with blackish velvet; large, full, of perfectly globular umbriated form and delicately fragrant. Growth vigorous and branching, each terminal being crowned with a flower bud. Blooms continuously.



SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET

THE CALIFORNIA NURSERY DOZEN

Twelve Hybrid Teas

Collection, \$7.75, postpaid; 75 cts. each, postpaid.

Cheerful. HYBRID TEA. Few roses are so distinct and interesting in form which is like a half double peony. It is shining pink illumined with orange and yellow at the base of the petals, giving it a wonderful and pleasing effect. The flowers are large and full and of perfect shape and form. Always in bloom.

Constance. HYBRID TEA. Flowers a handsome cadmium yellow passing to golden as they expand, large, full and globular, buds long and pointed, deep yellow streaked with carmine; foliage glossy green; growth robust, free branching and free blooming.

General MacArthur. HYBRID TEA. Flowers bright scarlet red, large and full, sweet scented, buds elongated opening well, and usually borne singly on long, stout stems; growth free flowering and free branching.

Hortulanus Budde. HYBRID TEA. The bush is strong, vigorous and branching and is always covered with a profusion of bloom. The buds are long and pointed and the flowers are dark red with a yellow center. This rose will be a favorite wherever it is grown.

Isobel. HYBRID TEA. Flowers single and of a rich flushed orange scarlet color with pink copper shadings, pure yellow centers and fine fragrance; a good grower and profuse bloomer; fine for massing.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. HYBRID TEA. This splendid rose should be in every collection. Its color is pearly white, tinted with just enough lemon in the center to relieve the white. Flowers large, full and of perfect form. Growth vigorous and very free flowering. Recognized as the best white rose.

Lady Hillingdon. TEA. Flowers medium in size and a deep, rich, permanent apricot yellow in color, buds long pointed and handsome; foliage when young dark violet, turning to deep green with age; growth strong and vigorous; the new long stems being a deep violet in color afford a contrast with the flowers that is unique.

Modesty. HYBRID TEA. Flowers a pearly cream color flushed with rose and veined with vermilion red, buds unusually long and pointed, of good form and sweetly scented; growth robust and exceptionally free flowering. A faultless exhibition rose and one of the best garden roses.

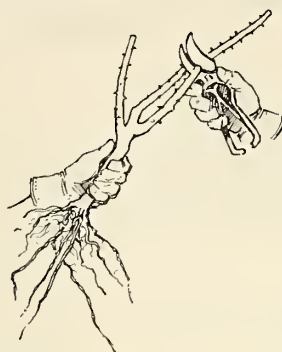
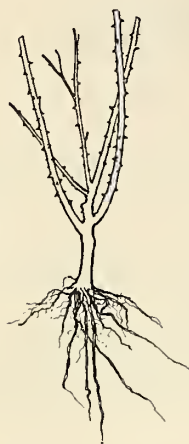
Mrs. Wakefield Christie Miller. HYBRID TEA. Charming flowers of clear rose and light pink and sweetly perfumed. It makes a deep appeal to the experienced growers each season because of its cheerful and dependable disposition. The plant is a strong upright grower with large foliage and it is always in bloom. We entertain the very highest regard for it and recommend it as a grand bedding rose.

Niles Cochet. HYBRID TEA. A striking and unusual rose. The outer petals are distinct and different in color, shading from Tyrian rose to pomegranate purple, the inner petals changing from the most delicate sea-shell pink to the faintest of flesh pink. Hailed by garden lovers as superior to the old favorite Maman Cochet. It is a bountiful bloomer, sturdy and strong with fine bright foliage of an ivy green color. This rose was originated on our growing grounds at Niles.

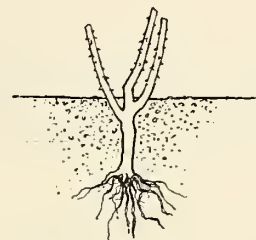
Richmond. HYBRID TEA. Crimson scarlet buds and flowers of good size and form with real damask perfume. The coloring of the half opened flowers is very rich. It blooms freely and has good fragrance. A most desirable rose for cutting and regarded as a good decorative rose.

Wm. F. Dreer. HYBRID TEA. This is another beautiful rose originated by Howard and Smith. It has been awarded numerous medals and certificates in many parts of the world. The flowers are similar in shape to Los Angeles and like that variety beautiful in all stages of development. It is at its best in the half expanding flower. The color is a soft, silvery shell pink and the base of the petals is a rich golden yellow giving a golden suffusion to the entire flower.

1. A quality field-grown 2-year-old budded rose, as it comes from the nursery row at Niles.



2. The correct way to thin out and cut back the branches.



3. Showing the same rose, correctly planted, with branches and roots properly pruned.

How to Grow Roses

Budded Roses. Budded roses grow far more vigorously than those on their own root and are longer lived; so that the slight additional expense incurred to begin with, is more than compensated in having superior plants.

Situation. The ideal situation is high ground, well sheltered from the prevailing wind. Along the coast it is advisable to plant roses where they will be shaded by large trees or hedges. This also applies to the interior valleys, provided the shade is not too dense, permitting the plant to receive the sunshine a portion of the day.

Soil. A good heavy loam soil is best for roses. A gravelly soil is better than a very sandy one. In a poor heavy clay or rocky soil, it will pay to dig the hole extra large and two feet deep, removing the excavated soil entirely, then fill the hole with good rich soil. The ground should be spaded thoroughly and if any well-rotted manure is available, it should be worked well into the soil. Under no circumstances use fresh or new manure. If possible it is best to prepare the ground some time before planting.

Planting Distances. This depends upon the type of rose. Plant the strong Hybrid Perpetual Roses three feet apart. Hybrid Teas and Teas about two and one-half feet. The Polyantha type are more dwarf in their habits and permit of being more closely planted.

Planting. The best season of the year for planting roses on the Pacific Coast and in the southern states is in the winter months, with the recommendation in favor of early planting. In the northern states planting should be done during the fall or in the spring.

When plants are received, unwrap them with care; do not allow the roots to be exposed to the sun or drying winds. If, for any reason the roots are dry, soak in water for a few hours and then bury in the earth for a few days. If the stems are also dry, bury the whole plant in moist earth for three or four days, and they will again show life and vigor. Prune the top, cutting back the branches at least two-thirds. Thin out, leaving not more than three branches to form the head. The roots should be cut back to six inches; all bruised roots removed. In planting, the same care should be observed as with any tree or plant. When planting, point the roots down, slanting to the side of the hole. Fill in with surface soil to within four inches of the top of the ground, tramping same down. Make a basin around the plant and pour into it ten to fifteen gallons of water. The following day fill in with loose soil.

Pruning. No definite rule can be laid down for pruning roses except that Teas and their allied families do not require as severe pruning as the Hybrid Perpetuals and others of equally vigorous growth. There is one fast rule, however, and

that is never to allow roses to go unpruned. The best time is from December 15th to March 1st. The first winter after planting, thin to three main shoots and cut these back at least one-half. In after years with the framework branches established, the laterals should be thinned out to prevent overcrowding and those allowed to remain should be cut to spurs of about four buds each. If this method is followed regularly each season, a properly pruned plant will have the shape of a deer's antlers. With climbers the framework branches should be trained up against the wall in the shape of a fan, not leaving more than three or four, and these should be cut back severely the first two seasons to promote vigor and sturdiness of growth. In after years shorten in the laterals and thin out sufficiently to prevent overcrowding, otherwise the plant will be a mass of dead wood and twisted branches, and its vigor will become seriously impaired. If you fail to prune and thin out you will have an over-abundance of small flowers.

When the roses have stopped blooming in the early summer the faded buds should be cut and the plants given a light pruning, or more correctly, a pinching back, which will have the effect of making them respond with a bounteous bloom in the summer and fall.

Fertilizing. Roses are often found blooming under adverse conditions and with little care, but perhaps no plant responds more quickly to "feeding" than the rose. Manure from the cow barn is the best fertilizer you can use. Other manures may be used with good results when the former cannot be conveniently obtained, but never let any green or fresh manure come in direct contact with the roots. Use it only as a top dressing. Roses need fertilizer most when blooming. When the flower buds begin to swell an application of liquid manure will give immediate and pleasing results. Poultry droppings, slacked lime or a handful of ground bone thrown on the ground around the plants, letting the rain take it into the soil is effective. Many plants are killed by manuring them too freely the first season after planting.

Winter Protection. In the mild climate of the Pacific Coast and extreme south no protection is needed for even the tenderest Teas and Hybrid Tea sorts. In colder climates for tender sorts, we advise mounding up the dirt around the base of the bush about six or eight inches. In addition a fork full of straw manure should be forked well into the branches. To make this easier, trim the canes back to within fifteen inches of the ground. Also a good bunch of leaves or straw on the ground around the bushes weighted down to prevent blowing away will help to prevent injury where weather is very cold.

Varieties. No attempt is made to list all the known varieties. By observation and testing we select and list only such varieties as have merit and are the best of the class, taking into consideration color, habit and other desirable points.

New Varieties of Roses

These twenty rare varieties for \$17.75, postpaid. Single plants \$1.00 each postpaid.

Betty Uprichard. HYBRID TEA. This is one of the new roses which is making a name for itself. The demand for it from many sections of the country is sufficient evidence that it possesses qualities which will cause it to be much sought after by those who appreciate character in roses. The buds are coppery red; the flowers are semi-double, the color is a charming salmon pink, the reflexed petals being shaded orange cerise. The buds are of good form and the rose is deliciously sweet scented.

Captain Kilbee Stuart. HYBRID TEA. A vigorous growing rose with massive, finely shaped, fragrant blooms. The color is a rich dark crimson. It is regarded as one of the best crimson hybrid tea roses of recent introduction.

The Chatillon. POLYANTHA. Too much praise can not be given to this most wonderful Polyantha rose. It is so distinctive with its great trusses of bright pink semi-double blooms shaded lighter toward the center which completely envelop the plant, that when once seen it makes an impression which is not soon forgotten. It is a most vigorous grower and is very desirable for massing and borders.

Earl Haig. HYBRID TEA. An exhibition and bedding rose of the highest order, a continuous bloomer being particularly good during the autumn months. Flowers deep reddish crimson, of a solid color which does not fade. The buds are perfectly formed and deeply scented. Growth vigorous and branching, with rich dark green foliage. It is a continuous bloomer and is particularly good during the autumn months.

Ethel Somerset. HYBRID TEA. Flowers shrimp pink, edge of petals deep flesh coral pink; very large, full, perfectly finished, with high pointed center and very deep shell-shaped petals of great substance. It blooms profusely, and the flowers which are carried on rigid stems are possessed of delightful fragrance.

Fragrant Bouquet. HYBRID TEA. Beautiful well-pointed buds, blooms of clear light pink shading to cream on outer petals, double to very double and very fragrant. Very vigorous bush, branching and a very profuse bloomer.

Hawthorn Crimson. HYBRID TEA. A gloriously beautiful rose. Pointed bud with intense crimson crayonings and venations on maroon, becoming crimson scarlet as the semi-double blooms develop; deliciously tea scented. Its vigorous growth coupled with its marvelous floriferousness will make this rose a great favorite.

Independence Day. HYBRID TEA. Flowers sunflower yellow overlaid with orange apricot, all of which tints are fused together in the mature blooms, whose center glows with molten warmth and intensity. The buds are gracefully olive shaped, developing into well modeled flowers with charmingly curved substantial petals. The scent of the rose is delightfully fragrant, having a freshness and penetration of which one never tires. Foliage glossy, leathery, dark green and mildew proof. As a decorative rose it has few equals.

Martha Drew. HYBRID TEA. Flowers creamy white with rose colored center. Buds are beautifully pointed and carried upright; sweetly scented. A very fine rose for massing, bedding and exhibition purposes. It must be seen to be appreciated.

Mary Wallace. HYBRID WICHURIANA. (Dr. W. Van Fleet). A pillar rose of remarkable beauty which withstands the rigorous climate of the eastern states, therefore should find wide adaptability in the Pacific Coast region. Flowers are very large, well formed, semi-double, of a bright clear rose-pink with salmon base to the petals. Plant of splendid vigor and has superb foliage. Named by the Portland Rose Society in honor of the daughter of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.

Miss Edith Cavell. POLYANTHA. Flowers are small, brilliant scarlet red in clusters which are produced on sturdy well branched compact growing plants. It is a marvelously free flowering and effective bedding rose.

Mrs. Henry Bowles. HYBRID TEA. No one will deny that this rose is a very valuable acquisition both for exhibition and garden purposes, and it will make a name for itself. In color it is a warm shade of pink, flushed salmon. The blooms are well shaped, imbricated, very fragrant and very freely produced; in fact it is in bloom from early spring until late fall. The plants are vigorous growers and the blooms are borne on long stiff stems.

Mrs. W. C. Egan. HYBRID TEA. This rose of very recent introduction and of California origin is making a place for itself wherever it has been tried. The color is deep flesh, softly contrasted with a lighter shade of soft pink and a golden glow at the base of the petals. It is an exceptionally free and constant bloomer and the flowers are carried on long stiff stems lasting for a long time either on the plant or when cut. It blooms almost continuously.

Paul's Lemon Pillar. HYBRID TEA. Exceptionally large sulphur yellow flowers very double and well formed and quite fragrant. The buds are pale lemon. The bush is a strong vigorous grower. The coastal region seems to be exceptionally favorable for it.

Sensation. HYBRID TEA. Enormous scarlet crimson blooms of fine deep form and of great size and substance; very sweet scented. There is a tendency on the part of the flowers to fade some. The bush is a strong vigorous grower sending up strong shoots clothed with flowers.

Shot Silk. HYBRID TEA. Bud of medium size; flowers coppery rose shot with golden yellow; very fragrant. The color of the flowers is most unique, possessing a charm which is very bewitching. Thus far it has not grown as vigorously as it should but this very frequently happens with new introductions before they become acclimated. It is in very active demand.

Souvenir de Claudius Denoyel. HYBRID TEA. Flower rich glistening crimson red, tinted with vermillion of enormous size and cupped form with large thick petals, and sweetly perfumed. It is an exceedingly vigorous grower. The wide elongated buds of brilliant velvet color are borne on rigid stems.

Star of Persia. A brilliant new rose with flowers on the order of the lovely odd Harrison's Yellow, semi-double, bright yellow. A very striking low climber, bursting into showers of sparkling bloom in the early summer months. Its foliage is most distinctive.

Sunstar. HYBRID TEA. Flowers deep orange and yellow edged veined and splashed crimson and vermillion; its color effects attract and delight and vary in tone and intensity as the bloom develops. The buds are long and elegant and carried on rigid stems. The bush is strong and vigorous.

Westfield Star. HYBRID TEA. Originators have been for years endeavoring to bring out a satisfactory white rose. From the many favorable comments made concerning this rose it is evidently meeting with the approval of our critical rose lovers. The color is paper-white, shaded cream. The flowers are of good substance and are borne very profusely.



MME. BUTTERFLY

A good garden and under glass rose. See description, page 40

The Classes of Roses

Characteristics of the different classes are briefly defined as follows:

Cherokee. A beautiful class of climbers, mainly single-flowered, with glossy evergreen foliage. Often trained on wire fencing to form hedges.

Dwarf Polyantha. Low-growing varieties, having flowers in clusters and blooming all summer. Used for forcing as well as outside culture.

Hybrid Perpetual. Hardy and resistant to cold, enduring a much lower temperature than either of the foregoing. Growth is usually vigorous and upright, often with long, unbranched canes. Stems are strong, frequently very long, and flowers are usually borne erect. Foliage is rough and entirely without the glossy surface so pronounced in the Teas. The fragrance is likewise distinct.

Hybrid Tea. A class of comparatively recent origin and today the most important of all. They show a blending of the beauty, delicacy and perpetual blooming habit of the Teas with the vigor and great hardiness of the Hybrid Perpetual

group. Many have the tea scent very strongly developed, while the fragrance of others suggests the Hybrid Perpetuals.

Pernetiana. The most recent class of roses. Originated by J. Pernet-Ducher, of Lyons, France, as the result of a cross between Persian Yellow (Austrian Briar) and Antone Ducher (Hybrid Perpetual). It is truly a wonderful group and the startling color effects obtained in varieties to date is doubtless only a foretaste of what may be expected in the future.

Polyantha. Characterized by small flowers borne in large clusters. In most other respects there are few points of similarity. They are all of rampant growth and with the exception of Climbing Cecile Brunner, bloom only in the spring.

Tea. As a rule, to which there are exceptions, their growth is slender and not very vigorous. Foliage is almost always very glossy. Their tendency is to bloom continuously. They require considerable pruning, good soil and proper care, but will well repay all the care and attention they receive.

Wichuriana. A trailing wild rose from Japan. Has long pliable shoots which are easily trained. Noted for its wealth of bloom in the early spring months and extreme hardiness.

General List of Roses

Extra strong quality bushes in the following classes:

Teas, Hybrid Teas and Pernetianas, Hybrid Perpetuals; Polyanthas; Climbing Teas and Climbing Hybrid Teas; Ramblers and Other Hardy Climbers.

These roses, your selection, 75c each; 5 for \$3.50; 10 for \$6.50; 30 for \$16.50; 100 for \$55.00. Postpaid to any address.

Alexander Hill Gray. TEA. Flowers a pronounced lemon yellow intensifying as they expand, large size, good form and pointed centers, strongly tea-perfumed; foliage of good habit; growth vigorous, erect and free with fine producing qualities.

Amelia Gude. HYBRID TEA. A unique yellow rose of the color of Sunburst but with deeper yellow shadings on the reverse of petals; buds exceptionally large and of symmetrical form; fine for table decoration, bouquets and basket effects.



DEAN HOLE
Ranks high as an exhibition rose

Annie Laurie. HYBRID TEA. Large double flowers of excellent form which are produced abundantly throughout the season. Buds very long light pink with crimson shadings. Very fragrant. Bush a very vigorous grower.

Armistice. HYBRID TEA. A beautiful shade of pink, buds pointed borne on long stems. Foliage dark green; very free bloomer. Desirable for forcing.

Betty. HYBRID TEA. Flowers coppery rose suffused with golden yellow, large, fairly full and of good form; buds long, opening well and delightfully perfumed.

Chateau de Clos Vougeot. HYBRID TEA. Flowers velvety scarlet, shaded fiery red, changing to a dark shade when fully open, large, full and globular; growth robust and fine branching.

Commonwealth. HYBRID TEA. This new rose is a strong, vigorous grower with hard, leathery foliage. The blooms are large and nicely formed, and are borne on long, straight stems. The color is a deep shade of bright pink. It gives promise of not only being a valuable rose for outside culture as well as under glass.

Columbia. HYBRID TEA. Flowers a handsome shade of pink, deepening as they open to a glowing pink, and produced on long, stiff stems, fragrant; a free grower producing long stems with the foliage evenly distributed, rendering it fine for decorative purposes as a cut flower. A very popular forcing rose.

Crusader. HYBRID TEA. This new introduction of American origin breathes character, stability and boldness in every line. Its growth is sturdy, its canes erect, its foliage heavy, its flowers are large with petals nicely reflexed at the edges; color a rich velvety crimson; very free flowering.

Dainty. HYBRID TEA. Flowers rosy apricot, very heavily flamed and tinted cherry pink; large, full, of exquisite and refined build with edges of petals heavily reflexed; sweetly scented. A splendid garden rose of good habit.

Dean Hole. HYBRID TEA. Flowers a pleasing silvery carmine shaded with salmon, large, full and of fine form, highly fragrant; growth robust and branching and free flowering.

Duchess of Wellington. HYBRID TEA. Flowers an intense saffron yellow stained with a rich crimson; as they open the color changes to a coppery saffron yellow, fragrant; free blooming; a splendid decorative variety.

Elsie Beckwith. HYBRID TEA. Flowers a rich, deep and glowing rosy pink with large, bold petals of good substance, sweetly scented, and carried rigidly upright; growth very vigorous; fine for decorative work.

Florence Forrester. HYBRID TEA. Snow white, yellow tinged when in bud, pure white when open. Blooms very large and fragrant. Dwarf grower but sturdy.

General Superior Arnold Janssen. HYBRID TEA. The flowers are glowing deep carmine, well filled and perfumed; finely formed bud on perfect stems. Growth vigorous, compact and continually blooming. Fine for bedding, forcing, and cut-flower purposes.

Golden Ophelia. HYBRID TEA. An excellent new seedling of Ophelia. The flower is of medium size, deep golden yellow in the center, paling slightly toward the outer petals; of perfect symmetrical form, and the plant is a sturdy, stiff-stemmed grower.

Golden Spray. HYBRID TEA. Buds long pointed. A beautiful shade of lemon yellow. Open flowers very large creamy yellow. Blooms in big sprays throughout the season. The anthers are very prominent. A dainty novelty. Bush of vigorous habit. Approaches a climber.

Gruss an Teplitz. HYBRID TEA. Rich scarlet, overlaid with crimson, particularly in spring. The ground color is intensely red, unsurpassed by any other. A wonderfully free bloomer. Growth extremely vigorous, sometimes classed as a climber. An excellent garden variety and unexcelled as a hedge rose.

Hadley. HYBRID TEA. Flower a rich crimson with velvety texture, of good shape, size and substance, sweet scented; growth free and constant. This is one of the popular roses of American origin.

Henrietta. HYBRID TEA. Buds very long carried on a long flower stalk. Flower fiery orange crimson, changing to salmon coral red. A striking rose. Bush vigorous and branching.

Harry Kirk. TEA. A favorite creamy yellow with bright amber center. Buds are much deeper in color and long pointed. Open flowers are fairly double, saucer-shaped and large. Fragrance is exceptionally fine. It is an exceedingly heavy bloomer. Bush grows vigorously, branches freely and has rich, dark, glossy green foliage. About the best light yellow rose.

Hill's America. HYBRID TEA. This late introduction is a novelty, the value of which is being recognized by rose growers. The flowers are borne on long stems, are large, shapely, pearly pink, and possessing good substance. A wonderful keeper; stems are practically free from thorns.

H. V. Machin. HYBRID TEA. Flowers an intense, dark grained, scarlet crimson, blooms of gigantic size, full, good form with high pointed centers borne on stout, erect stems, with elongated buds; foliage a deep green color; growth robust and free flowering.

Irish Elegance. HYBRID TEA. Flowers bronze orange scarlet which, while expanding, assume varied apricot hues, the buds are long pointed, maddery orange splashed with crimson, buds and blooms produced abundantly from early spring to end of flowering season.

John Davison. HYBRID TEA. Bush very vigorous upright grower, flowers very large full bright pink with very fine imbricated petals. A showy and dependable garden rose.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. HYBRID TEA. A good grower and a free bloomer in summer; flowers produced in profusion of a rich carmine changing to bright pink with a silvery reflex; stems strong and erect.

Juliet. PERNETIANA. Outside of petals old gold, interior rich rosy red, changing to deep rose as the flowers expand. The effect in the expanding bud stage is indeed striking; the edges and tips of petals roll back slightly and show an intense contrast of bright cherry red against the buff shade. Flowers are rather large, double, fairly fragrant and borne in moderate quantity. Bush is handsome, growing vigorously.

K. of K. (Kitchener of Khartum.) HYBRID TEA. Flowers semi-double and of an intense scarlet color, solid and pure with large and velvety petals, produced abundantly during the blooming season; vigorous grower and free branching; a rose of distinction and beauty.

Killarney. HYBRID TEA. Flowers a deep, rosy carmine, changing to pure crimson, large, semi-double, and long buds opening well; growth robust and free flowering; deliciously tea rose perfumed.

Killarney Brilliant. HYBRID TEA. Rose pink—more colorful than the Killarney. Long, slender buds make it an exquisite rose for picking. Its bronze foliage suffused with amber produces an unique and beautiful bush.

Lady Pirrie. HYBRID TEA. A charming rose with delightful buds which open quickly to very double flowers of pale pink color. Plant very good, blooming in immense trusses. A delightful rose.

Lady Ursula. HYBRID TEA. The color is a beautiful shade of light pink; of good form and substance; petals large, circular and delicately perfumed; a remarkably upright grower.



IRISH ELEGANCE

The most popular and widely planted single rose

La France. HYBRID TEA. Flowers a decided shade of pale pink suffused with a silvery blush, large, full and globular, of good form and substance and pleasantly fragrant; growth robust and free blooming. A rose that has enjoyed a long popularity solely on its merits.

Legion. Flowers pale rosy red and peach-blossom, large, of fine form, heavy flower growth, keeping well under any conditions. Excellent for massing and cutting.

Laurent Carle. HYBRID TEA. Brilliant, velvety carmine; flowers large, of perfect form and delightful fragrance; a good grower and abundant free bloomer. A wonderful bedding rose.

Louise-Catherine Breslau. PERNETIANA. Flowers shrimp pink, shaded with orange and chrome yellow, large, full and globular; a rose which will find a welcome everywhere for its large flowers and unique coloring.

Mme. Butterfly. HYBRID TEA. Flowers a brilliant pink suffused apricot and gold, buds carried on erect stems; foliage and habit of growth unsurpassed; a fine greenhouse variety.

Mme. Caroline Testout. HYBRID TEA. Bright pink. Almost too well known on the Pacific Coast to require description. The official city flower of Portland, Oregon. Flowers of the largest size and beautifully formed. Free blooming, vigorous and healthy.

Mme. Colette Martinet. HYBRID TEA. Flowers old gold shaded with orange yellow, fairly large and globular, buds long pointed and yellow; good grower and free bloomer.

Margaret Dickson Hamill. HYBRID TEA. Flowers delicately maize straw colored, the deep shell like petals are edged with carmine; deliciously and powerfully fragrant and very free flowering, leathery dark green foliage. A great acquisition for decoration or exhibition.

Miss Alice de Rothschild. TEA. Flowers a deep citron yellow, large, full and perfect in form, with high pointed center and delightfully fragrant; growth erect, free, strong and continuously in bloom.

Miss Helen Gambier. HYBRID TEA. Vigorous branching grower with healthy dark green foliage. A very constant bloomer. Flowers a bright fresh pink color overlaid with a delicate tinge of cream and quite fragrant. A great favorite.

Miss Lolita Armour. PERNETIANA. One of the most striking color combinations ever seen in a rose. As the flowers expand, they develop to a deep coral-red with a golden coppery-red suffusion, the base of the petals being a rich golden-yellow with coppery sheen. The flower is very double and cup-shaped, and the vigorous plants are a continual mass of brilliant bloom.

Miss C. E. Van Rossem. HYBRID TEA. Flowers velvety dark red of fine form and sweetly scented. A good button-hole rose. The blooms are very freely produced.

Miss Willmot. HYBRID TEA. This almost perfect white rose deserves much wider popularity. The flowers are well formed of enormous size and have a touch of faint cream or pink. It never ceases to bloom.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. HYBRID TEA. Flowers Indian yellow, occasionally washed salmon rose, large and full, buds elongated and opening well; growth vigorous and floriferous.

Mrs. Ambrose Ricardo. HYBRID TEA. An exceptionally strong grower and free bloomer; flowers are quite double, of good form, a bright flesh-pink in color overlaid with a delicate tinge of yellow, and delightfully fragrant. A rose that comes highly recommended by rosarians who are growing it; should be a feature in every rose garden.

Mrs. A. R. Waddell. HYBRID TEA. Orange pink or reddish salmon, outer petals flesh. Of medium size and semi-double. Highly colored and very free blooming. Foliage dark, glossy green.

Mrs. Chas. Russell. HYBRID TEA. Flowers rosy carmine with bright scarlet center, large, full, and a fine type; growth vigorous and free branching; a fine exhibition and forcing variety.

Mrs. Farmer. HYBRID TEA. Flowers of very attractive coloring, Indian yellow, reverse of petals reddish apricot; large semi-double. Growth very vigorous branching; foliage bronzy green.

Mrs. Wemyss Quin. HYBRID TEA. Flowers intense lemon chrome washed with maddery orange. The guard petals are tinged crimson orange, tipped brilliant coppery crimson; of excellent form and very sweetly scented. A splendid upright grower and very floriferous. A superb rose.

Mrs. Franklin Dennison. HYBRID TEA. Flower porcelain white, primrose yellow, deepening to ochre at the base; of enormous size, beautifully pointed buds of great substance; delightfully perfumed.

Mrs. S. K. Rindge. HYBRID TEA. This rose of American origin is regarded as one of the finest yellow varieties. It is a strong grower and its rich chrome yellow flowers as they mature become suffused with salmon pink. Buds are long and pointed, and the foliage is mildew proof.

Mrs. Henry Morse. HYBRID TEA. Flowers bright rose tinged with clear vermilion veining on petals, fine in size and substance, of good form and sweetly scented; a good all-around variety.

Mrs. Herbert Stevens. TEA. Finely shaped double white flowers with distinct fawn and peach shadings toward the center; perfectly formed with a distinct tea perfume. Plant is an astonishingly strong grower and is regarded as one of the best white ever-blooming roses.

Mrs. MacKeller. HYBRID TEA. Flower center solid deep citron or delicate pure canary yellow, becoming pearly primrose-white as the blooms expand, large, high pointed center, produced on rigid stems, fragrant; growth vigorous and erect and free blooming.

Ophelia. HYBRID TEA. Flowers salmon-flesh shaded with rose, large good shape, standing up well on stiff stems; growth vigorous and free flowering; good for forcing.

Pink Maman Cochet. TEA. Rose pink with lighter creamy yellow center. Growth extremely strong.

Premier. HYBRID TEA. Flowers pure rose-pink throughout the season, lighter in summer and deeper in cooler weather, deliciously fragrant and borne on stiff thornless stems; growth rapid and with ample foliage and free flowering characteristics.

Queen Mary. HYBRID TEA. Flowers bright canary yellow, bordered at the edges with pure carmine, making a charming contrast as the colors do not commingle. Very fragrant and of fine globular form. A bedding and garden rose of great beauty.

Radiance. HYBRID TEA. A popular American rose that blooms all summer; it has long, upright stems, perfectly formed flowers of a lovely rosy pink color.

Rayon d'Or. PERNETIANA. Clear, bright cadmium yellow; buds are a coppery orange, slightly flushed carmine, but the open flowers have a shade of yellow that is certainly distinct, and are fairly large, double, fragrant, and borne continuously. A moderately vigorous grower.

Red Radiance. HYBRID TEA. Flowers a clear cerise red, large, full and opening well; growth robust and vigorous, carrying the large, well-formed blooms on heavy erect stems; recognized as a fine garden variety.

Rose Marie. HYBRID TEA. Flowers deep pink, beautiful formed buds, very free bloomer. Foliage clear green. Vigorous grower.

Soliel d'Or. PERNETIANA. Fine golden yellow, shaded Nasturtium red. Flowers large, very full and rather flat. Free blooming and extremely hardy, thriving readily in regions too cold for those with Tea blood.

Souv. de Georges Pernet. HYBRID TEA. Flowers a beautiful oriental red, end of petals cochineal carmine, the entire bloom shaded with yellow, large, full and globular, buds carried on erect stems; growth robust and of a branching habit.

Sunburst. HYBRID TEA. Flower a handsome cadmium yellow with orange center, large, fairly full, cup shape, buds borne singly on long stems and pointed, opening up well; growth vigorous, upright, healthy and free flowering.

White Killarney. HYBRID TEA. Flowers pure white, fine shape and good substance; habit of growth vigorous and free flowering; a rose of deserved popularity.

White Maman Cochet. TEA. The greatest of all the Cochets. Buds and flowers are magnificently formed and borne very freely. Like Maman Cochet, the stem is rather weak for the enormous flowers, otherwise almost faultless.

Willowmere. PERNETIANA. A really fine rose of a pronounced coral-red color, suffused with carmine in the bud state, which opens to a large, full, handsome flower of a rich shrimp-pink, shaded yellow in the center and flushed carmine-pink towards the edges of the petals.

Hybrid Perpetuals AND MISCELLANEOUS CLASSES

Your selection, 75c each; 5 for \$3.50; 10 for \$6.50; 30 for \$16.50; 100 for \$55.00. All prices, postpaid.

American Beauty. HYBRID PERPETUAL. Flowers crimson carmine shaded deep pink, of fine form, substance and size, very fragrant; foliage strong and of good color; growth robust, sending out long, strong and well formed stems; a popular variety for florists' uses.

Black Prince. HYBRID PERPETUAL. Dark crimson, nearly black; flowers globular.

Candeur Lyonnaise. HYBRID PERPETUAL. A vigorous grower, flowers white, large, and freely produced.

Conrad F. Meyer. HYBRID RUGOSA. Flowers a bright silvery rose, large, full, well formed and sweetly fragrant; growth vigorous and the plants hardy.

Frau Karl Druschki. HYBRID PERPETUAL. Flowers pure white, outer petals occasionally tinged with pink, large, moderately full, long and handsome buds; growth vigorous, free flowering and hardy; valuable for all purposes.

George Arends. HYBRID PERPETUAL. Delicate pink. A large, handsome rose of solid color and good form. Widely heralded as "Pink Frau Karl Druschki" but does not look like a sport from that variety. Growth is so rampant that it could easily be trained up as a climber and might be classed as such.

George Dickson. HYBRID TEA. Deep scarlet, shaded velvety crimson. The coloring is wonderfully rich, especially in half-opened flowers, the ground-color red with scarlet tips, while the inside of the expanding petals is nearly black. Large, very full, with enormous petals. Growth extremely vigorous, almost like a climber. Won the Gold Medal National Rose Society of England. A majestic rose whose imperious size, contour, color and rare perfume, stamp it as a perfect rose without compeer.

Harrison's Yellow. AUSTRIAN BRIAR. Flowers semi-double, which literally cover the whole plant during the blooming season with their bright golden color and fragrance; a strong grower with beautiful green foliage.

Paul Neyron. HYBRID PERPETUAL. Flowers a pure rose red in color, exceptionally large and full, buds also of large size and good type; growth upright, strong and vigorous; one of the largest roses in cultivation.

Ulrich Brunner. HYBRID PERPETUAL. Flowers geranium red changing to carmine when fully open, large, fairly full, cup shaped, opens well, fragrant; growth vigorous, erect, hardy and free flowering.

Polyanthas (Baby Roses)

Any of the following varieties 60c each or set of 6 for \$3.25, postpaid.

Baby Rambler. POLYANTHA. Flowers a brilliant carmine crimson, small in size but abundant; growth vigorous, robust, free flowering and effective.

Erna Teschendorf. DWARF POLYANTHA. Flowers brilliant dark crimson and permanent in character; free flowering and a good grower.

Lafayette. POLYANTHA. Flowers bright scarlet red, large and of good form; growth vigorous and free flowering. A wonderful rose for massing.

Orleans Rose. POLYANTHA. Flowers small, fairly double and a brilliant bright red suffused with rose and center white.

The flower trusses are very large and they are produced in great profusion all summer. Growth vigorous, bushy and exceedingly free flowering.

Perle d'Or. POLYANTHA. Golden yellow with orange center. Another duplicate of Mlle. Cecile Brunner except for color, which is also entirely distinct from that of Etoile d'Or. A very beautiful little rose.

Tip-Top. POLYANTHA. (Baby Doll.) Flowers are unique, containing shades of old gold, lavender, pink and tinted white, a bewitching combination. The buds are exquisite, being rich yellow with pink tips. A dainty, delightful little rose and a continuous bloomer.

Climbing Roses

Any of the following varieties 75c each; 5 for \$3.50; 10 for \$6.50; 30 for \$16.50; 100 for \$55.00. All prices, postpaid.

Belle of Portugal. WICHURIANA. Flowers a soft pink flushed with yellow at the base of petals, buds long and pointed, expanding into blooms of good size, form and substance; foliage light green; growth rampant, vigorous, climbing and free blooming.

Billard et Barre. TEA. Clear, canary-yellow; turning to golden yellow; buds and flowers large and cup-shaped. A strong grower. Marechal Niel has long held first place among the yellow climbers, but it remains to be seen whether this variety will not become even more popular.

Clg. Belle Siebrecht. HYBRID TEA. Flowers bright rosy pink, large, well formed and sweetly perfumed, buds long and tapering; plant a vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Clg. Cecile Brunner. POLYANTHA. A vigorous climber which may be held in the bush form by pruning. An exact counterpart of the great favorite, Mlle. Cecile Brunner, except that it is a much more robust grower. Always in bloom; flowers perfectly double, rosy pink, petals in bud daintily reflected. Delightfully fragrant and in every respect a most exquisite rose.

Clg. Etoile de France. HYBRID TEA. Flowers velvety garnet, with bright cherry red center; large, full long bud carried on long stiff stems and very fragrant. A vigorous climber.

Clg. Hoosier Beauty. HYBRID TEA. Flowers glowing crimson with darker shadings, full, large and of good form, borne on erect stiff stems; plants free growers and bloomers.

Clg. H. V. Machin. HYBRID TEA. Flowers of large size, black-grained scarlet crimson, full, good form with high pointed centers, borne on stout stems; valuable for exhibition purposes and garden effects.

Clg. Lady Hillingdon. TEA. Flowers large and loose with long, pointed buds and large petals, color a deep apricot yellow, assuming a deeper shade when fully open; growth strong and vigorous; foliage when young dark purple changing to deep green with a violet hue with age at maturity.

Clg. Mme. Caroline Testout. HYBRID TEA. Flowers rose with a brighter center, large, full and globular; in habit of growth vigorous and free flowering; a perfect companion to its bush progenitor.

Clg. Mrs. Aaron Ward. HYBRID TEA. Yellow, tinted salmon rose. Color variable. In spring it is nearly white outside, with blush of light salmon center. In the fall the color deepens to a good yellow.

Climbing Ophelia. HYBRID TEA. A combination of creamy white and pale pink with a glint of golden yellow in the folds of the petals. Very fragrant. A very valuable acquisition to the climbing section, producing a wealth of perfect blossoms during the entire season.

Clg. Papa Contier. TEA. Rosy crimson with carmine center. All that its name implies. Flowers identical with the bush variety except that they are somewhat larger. Blooms very freely; growth remarkably strong. An admirable free-blooming climber and in every respect superior to its parent.

Clg. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. HYBRID TEA. Outer petals of flowers creamy white, center Naples yellow, large, full and of good form; growth vigorous and free flowering.

Clg. Sunburst. HYBRID TEA. Flowers when in the bud are long and pointed, but when fully opened they are large and full and a distinct ochre yellow in color. The plant is a strong grower and a good climber.

Fortune's Yellow. (Beauty of Glazenwood.) NOISSETTE. Flowers creamy shaded orange and rose, semi-double and of good form and substance; foliage a bright green; a rampant climber and when in season a prolific bloomer.

Marechal Niel. TEA. Flowers golden yellow, large, full, globular, of good form and highly perfumed; growth robust, climbing and free flowering. This grand rose originated over sixty years ago still retains its popularity.

Yellow Cecile Brunner. CLIMBING POLYANTHA. Small, rosy pink and yellow flowers, very fragrant and borne in beautiful graceful sprays and blooming recurrently throughout the season. A bouquet rose with a real charm.



CLIMBING BELLE SIEBRECHT

Ramblers and Other Hardy Climbers

Any of the following varieties 75c each; 5 for \$3.50; 10 for \$6.50; 30 for \$16.50; 100 for \$55.00. All prices, postpaid.

American Pillar. HYBRID WICHURIANA. Flowers rich rosy pink approaching brilliant carmine with a glint of white in the center surrounded by long stamens of a beautiful golden yellow. The large flower clusters which completely envelop the plant are borne on long arching stems which are clothed with an abundance of glossy dark green leaves. A tremendous grower with thick vigorous canes and without an equal for planting singly or as a hedge. Very attractive in the autumn with its bright red seed pods. The National Rose Society of England in 1918 voted it the "Most Popular Climbing Rose in Existence."

Cherokee Pink. CHEROKEE. Flowers of largest size, single, and borne profusely in the spring months, color a ruddy pink.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. HYBRID WICHURIANA. A climbing rose which is a universal favorite; the flowers are a delicate flesh pink, so perfect in form, color and fragrance it is difficult to find any other rose to compare with them in sheer loveliness. Canes attain a growth of fifteen feet in a single season. The flowers are borne on long individual stems. To this may be added beautiful shiny bronzy green foliage, crimson thorns, placing this rose in a most exalted position.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. HYBRID WICHURIANA. This peerless climbing rose of the purest vivid scarlet color remaining bright until the flowers fall in a class by itself. The blooms are of medium size, semi-double and perfect in bud form and clothe the plant with a blazing mantle making a brilliant display in the early summer months. It has been awarded many medals by Rose Societies at home and abroad. A pillar rose of surpassing beauty.

Silver Moon. HYBRID WICHURIANA. Long creamy buds followed with beautiful semi-double flowers four and a half inches in diameter produced in small sprays. The transparent white petals of great substance are beautifully cupped, forming clematis-like flowers. The large bunch of yellow stamens in the center adds to its attractiveness. Its boundless vigor makes it invaluable where quick shade is desired or for covering unsightly objects.

Tausendschoen. POLYANTHA. Flowers soft pink when opening, the petals becoming reflexed with carmine as the blooms expand, medium size and double, produced in clusters; growth vigorous, climbing, almost thornless.

Standard Roses

Commonly known as Tree Roses are budded on vigorous wild stocks 39 inches from the ground. We exercise great care in growing our tree roses. Each plant is carefully staked and from two to three buds are placed in each stem in order to secure a uniform symmetrical head. They add very materially to the beauty of the garden.

Proper pruning is essential. Shorten in the head and thin out the plant, causing it to become symmetrical, and it will respond with a surprising wealth of bloom. The first two seasons wrap the stem with paper or burlap to prevent sunburn, and cut away all suckers appearing below the crown.



A STANDARD OR TREE ROSE

Produced by budding the desired variety on a tall stem about three feet above the ground. Each plant has three buds placed in the stem

OUR PRIZE COLLECTION

This collection of 12 standard roses \$32.75. Single plants \$3.50 each.

Cheerful	Isobel
Constance	Lady Hillingdon
F. K. Druschki	Los Angeles
Gen. McArthur	Mme. Edouard Herriot
Hadley	Ophelia
Hoosier Beauty	Sunburst

GENERAL COLLECTION STANDARD ROSES

12 roses your selection, \$3.00 each.
4 roses your selection, \$3.25 each.
1 rose your selection, \$3.50 each.

Belle Siebrecht	Los Angeles
Betty	Lyon
Cheerful	Mme. Butterfly
Columbia	Mme. Caroline Testout
Constance	Mme. Colette Martinet
Dean Hole	Mme. Edouard Herriot
F. K. Druschki	Melody
General McArthur	Miss Alice de Rothschild
George Arends	Mrs. Aaron Ward
George Dickson	Mrs. Chas. Russell
Gorgeous	Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt
Hadley	Mrs. Geo. Sawyer
Hoosier Beauty	Ophelia
Hugh Dickson	Ophelia Supreme
Isobel	Rayon D'Or
Lady Dunleath	Sunburst
Lady Hillingdon	Souv. de Claudius Pernet
Laurent Carle	Wm. F. Dreer

California Roses Classified by Color

White or Nearly White

Candeur Lyonnaise
Clg. K. A. Victoria
Edel
Florence Forrester
F. K. Druschki
K. A. Victoria
Miss Willmot
Modesty
Dean Hole
Mrs. Franklin Dennison
Mrs. Herbert Stevens
Silver Moon
Westfield Star
White Killarney
White Maman Cochet

Cream, Light Yellow and Apricot

Alexander Hill Grey
Amelia Gude
Billard et Barre
Clg. Lady Hillingdon
Clg. Mrs. Aaron Ward
Clg. Sunburst
Fortune's Yellow
Golden Ophelia
Golden Spray
Harrison's Yellow
Harry Kirk
Lady Hillingdon
Mme. Colette Martinet
Marechal Niel
Margaret Dickson Hamill
Miss Alice de Rothschild
Mrs. Aaron Ward
Mrs. Mackellar
Mrs. Wemyss Quinn
Paul's Lemon Pillar
Perle d'Or
Souv. de H. A. Verschuren
Star of Persia
Sunburst
Yellow Cecile Brunner

Yellow and Orange

Constance
Duchess of Wellington
Golden Emblem
Miss Lolita Armour
Mrs. Farmer
Mrs. S. K. Rindge
Rayon d'Or
Rev. F. Page-Roberts
Soleil d'Or
Souv. de Claudius Pernet

Light Pink

Annie Laurie
Armistice
Chatillon
Conrad F. Meyer
Clg. Belle Siebrecht
Clg. Cecile Brunner
Clg. Mme. Caroline Testout
Clg. Ophelia
Dr. W. Van Fleet
Fragrant Bouquet
George Arends
Hill's America
Killarney
Lady Ursula
La France
Mme. Butterfly
Mme. Caroline Testout
Martha Drew
Mary Wallace
Miss Helen Gambier
Mrs. W. C. Egan
Mrs. W. C. Miller
Ophelia
Pink Maman Cochet
Tausendschoen

Dark Pink and Rose

American Pillar
Belle of Portugal
Betty Uprichard
Cherokee Pink
Cleveland
Clg. Papa Gontier
Commonwealth
Columbia
Elsie Beckwith
Ethel Somerset
J. J. L. Mock
John Davison
Killarney Brilliant
Legion
Mrs. Chas. Russell
Mrs. Henry Bowles
Mrs. Henry Morse
Niles Cochet
Paul Neyron
Premier
Radiance
Rose Marie

Pink with Copper and Buff Shades

Betty
Cheerful
Chrissie MacKellar
Dainty
Evening Star
Henrietta
Independence
Irish Elegance
Isobel
Juliet
Lady Pirrie
Los Angeles
Louise Catherine Breslau
Mme. Edouard Herriot
Mrs. Ambrose Ricardo
Mrs. A. R. Waddell
Padre
Queen Mary
Shot Silk
Souv. de Georges Pernet
Tip Top
Wm. F. Dreer
Willowmere

Red

American Beauty
Baby Rambler
Black Prince
Capt. F. Bald
Capt. Kilbee Stuart
Chateau de Clos Vougeot
Clg. Etoile de France
Clg. Hoosier Beauty
Clg. H. V. Machin
Crusader
Earl Haig
Erna Teschendorff
Excelsa
Gen. MacArthur
Gen. Sup. Arnold Janssen
George Dickson
Gruss an Teplitz
Hadley
Hawthornmark Crimson
Hoosier Beauty
Hortulanus Budde
H. V. Machin
K. of K.
Lafayette
Laurent Carle
Miss C. E. Van Rossem
Miss Edith Cavell
Orleans Rose
Paul's Scarlet Climber
Red Radiance
Richmond
Sensation
Souv. de Claudius Pernet
Ulrich Brunner



ULMUS SCABRA PENDULA

Handsome and strikingly individual as a single plant on the lawn

Deciduous Weeping Trees

The trees in this class are characterized by the tendency of the branches to droop, or even to go directly downward. They are invaluable for making contrasts in large plantings. Varying in size from the diminutive weeping cherry to large trees like the weeping willow, they offer a wide range for selection. In water-side planting the use of this class of trees is imperative.

BETULA. Birch

Betula alba pendula laciniata. CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH. Very beautiful form of European White Birch. The main trunk, with snow-white bark, grows straight as an arrow. Branches spread but slightly, while the fine slender shoots hang vertically. The foliage is fine and deeply cut. Many consider this the most beautiful deciduous tree in cultivation. Bare root, 7 to 8 ft., \$4.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$3.50.

MORUS. Mulberry

Morus alba tatarica pendula. TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY. Gracful and hardy weeping tree, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. Bare root, 6 ft. stem, 2 ft. head, \$3.00.

POPULUS. Poplar

Populus tremula pendula. WEEPING POPLAR. One of the most showy of the top-grafted weeping trees. The head is large and graceful, the fine branches growing to the ground on all sides. Forms a natural "summerhouse." The large catkins are borne profusely in the early spring considerably before leaves, which are large and deeply serrated. Bare root grafted on 6-ft. stems, \$6.00.

PRUNUS. Cherry

Prunus pendula. JAPANESE WEEPING ROSE-FLOWERING CHERRY. Top-worked on ordinary cherry stock, this makes as dainty a weeping tree as can be imagined. The branches are very slender and gracefully drooping. The flowers are rose-pink, borne all along the branchlets early in spring before leaves appear. Bare root, grafted on 5-ft. stems, \$5.00.

SALIX. Willow

Salix babylonica. WEEPING WILLOW. The common and well-known Weeping Willow. Bare root, 8 to 9 ft., \$1.50; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.25.

S. babylonica aurea. GOLDEN WEEPING WILLOW. Variety of preceding of identical habit. Differs in the intense golden hue of the branches, making it particularly handsome during the winter. Bare root, 8 to 9 ft., \$2.00.

ULMUS. Elm

Ulmus scabra pendula. CAMPERDOWN ELM. Always top-grafted. Limbs grow outward and downward, giving the trees a remarkably picturesque aspect. Bare root, 7 to 8 ft. stems, 2 yr. heads, \$5.00.



INDIVIDUALITY OF THIS HOME BROUGHT OUT BY PLANTS
Climbing plants and evergreen trees and shrubs vie with each other to make this home beautiful

Climbing and Trailing Plants

Churches, depots, factories, outbuildings, and all brick and stone edifices can be covered by clinging vines, without trellising, relieving their harshness or lack of architectural beauty.

ACTINIDIA

Actinidia chinensis. Strong grower, twining, deciduous climber. Foliage large, round; flowers white, turning yellow. 4 inch pots, \$1.00.

AMPELOPSIS

Ampelopsis quinquefolia. VIRGINIA CREEPER. Foliage large, turning scarlet in autumn; flowers borne on red stalks. Potted, 75c each; \$6.00 per ten.

A. tricuspidata. BOSTON IVY. Foliage dense and glossy, turning red in fall. Adheres tenaciously to brick and stone walls, and even wood. Potted, 60c each; \$5.00 per ten.

ARISTOLOCHIA

Aristolochia macrophylla. DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. Hardy, producing dense shade. Foliage broad, large, bright green; flowers purplish and yellow green. Potted, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., \$1.00.

BIGNONIA. Trumpet Flower

Among the most brilliant and effective of climbers for covering walls, trellis work, pergolas, porches, old stumps and trees. Flowers large, conspicuous and of varied colors. Some sorts are hardy while others are quite tender.

Bignonia australis. Strong and rapid grower. Foliage a beautiful dark glossy green; flowers small and borne profusely in early spring—color creamy white with dark spot inside. Potted, \$1.00.

B. cherere. Evergreen climbing shrub. Flowers tubular, blood red with yellow base. Very handsome. Potted, \$1.25.

B. speciosa. (B. violacea). PAINTED TRUMPET. Foliage quite glossy; flowers lilac on the lobes and yellow inside tube; free bloomer. Potted, \$1.00.

B. tweediana. CATSCLAW. Foliage long and narrow; flowers lemon yellow. Vine a wonderfully strong climber, tendrils adhering to stone, concrete or metal. Potted, 60c.

B. venusta. FLAMING TRUMPET. Foliage dark green; flowers bright orange and large. One of the most gorgeous of flowering vines. A winter bloomer. Potted, \$1.00.

BOUGAINVILLEA

Bougainvillea braziliensis. Foliage large, bright green; flowers rose magenta; rapid and robust grower. A wonderfully free bloomer and one of the showiest plants in cultivation. Potted, \$1.25.

B. Crimson Lake. (New). A very robust climber producing immense clusters of medium size flowers of an exceedingly rich, brilliant magenta red color. Potted, \$2.00.

B. spectabilis lateritia. BRICK-RED BOUGAINVILLEA. Foliage and shoots downy; flowers brick-red with salmon-rose blush. Will stand but little frost. Potted, \$2.50.

CISSUS

Cissus stricta (Ampelopsis sempervirens). TREE VINE. Distinct evergreen species. Foliage small; flowers inconspicuous. Popular where known. Potted, 75c.



BIGNONIA VENUSTA

CLEMATIS

Well-known deciduous climbers clinging by their twining leafstalks. Flowers vary greatly in size, color and time of blooming. Perfectly hardy here. They require rich, light soil.

Clematis flammula. Slender, but vigorous. Foliage dark green, stiffish, and semi-persistent; flowers abundant, small, pure white and fragrant. Potted, 60c.

C. montana. Tall climber. Foliage ternate; leaflets oblong-acuminate, cut toothed; flowers about two inches across, open, white and fragrant, becoming pink when fully matured. Potted, 75c.

C. paniculata. SWEET AUTUMN CLEMATIS. Large vine and fast grower. Flowers white borne in clusters, followed by silky plumes as the seeds mature. Potted, 60c.

C. viticella. Strong climber. Foliage entire or more commonly of quite entire leaflets; flowers solitary or in threes, blue, purple or rose-purple. Potted, 60c.

CLEMATIS—LARGE FLOWERING VARIETIES

C. henryi. A strong grower. Flowers large and flat, creamy white. In every way desirable. Potted, \$1.25.

C. jackmani. Foliage large and flat; flowers also large, velvety purple in color. An old and popular climber. Potted, \$1.25.

FICUS. Fig Vine

Ficus pumila (F. repens). CLIMBING FIG. Handsome evergreen climber. Foliage heart-shaped, small, dark green. Clings to stone and brick walls. Potted, 75c, each; \$6.00 per ten.

F. pumila minima. A variety of short, compact growth with tiny leaves. A low climber, hence excellent for hanging baskets, window boxes, etc. Potted, 75c, each; \$6.00 per ten.

HARDENBERGIA

Handsome Australian vines. Flowers pea-shaped, borne in numerous compact clusters during late winter and early spring.

Hardenbergia comptoniana. Handsome evergreen vine. Foliage three to five leaflets; flowers small, pea-shaped, intense violet and borne in clusters. One of the best winter bloomers. Potted, \$1.25.

H. monophylla. Foliage very broad; flowers light purple. Potted, \$1.00.

H. monophylla rosea. Foliage undivided; flowers pink; a free bloomer. Potted, \$1.50.

H. monophylla alba. Flowers white. Potted, \$1.00.

HEDERA. Ivy

Hedera helix. ENGLISH IVY. Large, handsome, dark green foliage. Clings tenaciously to walls, and makes an excellent ground cover. Potted, 60c, each; \$5.00 per ten.

H. helix dentata. GIANT ENGLISH IVY. The largest leaved variety of all. Potted, 75c.

H. helix variegata. SPOTTED GIANT IVY. A giant-leaved form, with broad blotches of white and yellow on a deep green ground. Potted, \$1.50.

H. helix variegata. SMALL-LEAVED ENGLISH IVY. This popular silver streaked variety is extensively used for covering brick and stone walls. Potted, 50c, each; \$4.50 per ten.

JASMINUM. Jasmine

Plants of wide use and popularity in the ornamentation of home grounds and public gardens. Foliage usually bright green; flowers ranging from white to pink, borne in masses and invariably fragrant. Will grow in most any soil and situation. Fine for pergola, porch and veranda decoration.

Jasminum floridum. A new introduction. Foliage alternate, three to five oval leaflets; flowers golden yellow, borne in clusters. Distinct and fine. Potted, 60c.

J. gracillimum. SLENDER JASMINE. Foliage pointed, light green and downy; flowers star-shaped and pure white; free blooming. Potted, 75c.

J. humile (J. revolutum). ITALIAN YELLOW JASMINE. Strong grower. Foliage pinnate, leaflets slender; flowers bright yellow in open clusters. Potted, 75c, each; \$6.00 per ten.

J. nudiflorum. WINTER JASMINE. Deciduous. Foliage small; flowers yellow, not in clusters. Handsome in early spring. Potted, 50c, each; \$4.50 per ten.

J. officinale. COMMON WHITE JASMINE. Of slender habit. Foliage finely divided and pinnate; flowers white, fragrant and numerous in summer. Potted, 60c, each; \$5.00 per ten.

J. primulinum. PRIMROSE JASMINE. Fast grower and quick climber. Evergreen foliage of three good-sized leaflets; flowers primrose yellow and double. Potted, 60c, each; \$5.00 per ten.

LONICERA. Honeysuckle

Popular free-blooming, twining vines of a hardy nature and growing well in all sections of the Coast; adapted to the city and suburban home grounds and larger plantings as coverings for porches, pergolas, fences and unsightly objects.

Lonicera chinensis. CHINESE HONEYSUCKLE. Strong grower. Foliage dull green, new growth reddish purple; flowers white inside, purple outside. Potted, 60c, each; \$5.00 per ten.

L. gigantea superba. GIANT HONEYSUCKLE. Robust grower. Foliage soft and glabrous; flowers creamy yellow, turning to deeper shades. Potted, 75c.

L. japonica halliana. JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE. Strong grower. Foliage bright green; flowers white changing to yellow, fragrant. Potted, 60c, each; \$5.00 per ten.

MANDEVILLA

Mandevilla suaveolens. CHILE JASMINE. Deciduous summer bloomer. Flowers good size, white and fragrant, followed by long seed pods in pairs. Potted, 75c, each; \$6.00 per ten.

MUEHLENBECKIA

Muehlenbeckia complexa. WIREVINE. Robust grower. Foliage like maidenhair fern; flowers white but inconspicuous. Potted, 60c, each; \$5.00 per ten.

M. platyclada. RIBBON BUSH. Of erect habit with broad, flat, ribbon-like branches, replacing the leaves which are scanty. Potted, 60c.

PASSIFLORA. Passion Vine

Passiflora jamesonii. Fast grower. Foliage glossy bright green; flowers bright rose; fruit oval and greenish yellow. Potted, 75c.

P. manicata ignea. SCARLET PASSION VINE. Growth vigorous. Foliage broad and three-lobed; flowers fiery scarlet. Valuable for its brilliant colors and free blooming habit. Potted, 75c.

P. mollissima. PINK PASSION VINE. Foliage three-lobed; flowers large and rose colored. Potted, 75c.

P. edulis. PURPLE GRANADILLA. Leaves glossy, three-lobed. Flowers white with blue or violet base. Fruit as large as a goose egg, purple; pulp yellow with an agreeable sprightly flavor. Potted, 75c.

PLUMBAGO

Plumbago capensis. CAPE PLUMBAGO. Flowers azure blue; foliage clean and smooth. Potted, 75c, each; \$6.00 per ten.

P. capensis alba. WHITE CAPE PLUMBAGO. Flowers pure white, free blooming. Potted, 75c.

PUERARIA. Kudzu Vine

P. thunbergiana. KUDZU VINE. This vine is a tremendous grower. For creating a quick shade, covering fences and walls there is no vine in cultivation which will compare with it. It bears small racemes of rosy purple pea-shaped flowers. Field grown roots, 60c, each; \$5.00 per ten.

SOLANUM

Solanum jasminoides. POTATO VINE. Foliage rather thick and fleshy; flowers lavender blue, large, and borne in clusters. Potted, 60c, each; \$5.00 per ten.

SOLLYA

Sollya heterophylla. AUSTRALIAN BLUEBELL. Low climber. Foliage evergreen and variable; flowers brilliant blue and bell-shaped. Striking and pretty. Potted, 60c.

TECOMA

Evergreen and deciduous climbers, very much like Bignonias. Flowers are tubular or trumpet-shaped, varying considerably in size. Desirable for covering pillars and verandas.

Tecoma capensis. Moderate grower. Foliage evergreen, small and serrated; flowers bright orange red. Potted, 75c each; \$6.00 per ten.

T. jasminoides. Foliage dark green, small and pointed; flowers rosy pink, borne in clusters; free bloomer. Potted, 60c each; \$5.00 per ten.

T. mackeni. Foliage dark green above, pale beneath; flowers, light pink striped red, borne in clusters. Potted, 75c each; \$6.00 per ten.

T. radicans. (*Bignonia radicans*). COMMON TRUMPET VINE. Deciduous climber. Foliage large; flowers orange yellow. Potted, 60c each; \$5.00 per ten.

VINCA

For planting on banks or under the dense shade of trees. Vincas make splendid ground cover plants. Used in window boxes or hanging baskets their long trailing stems and pretty blue flowers give a light and airy decorative effect.

Vinca major. BIG LEAF PERIWINKLE. Foliage large; flowers a pleasing shade of blue. Valuable for covering shady situations, banks and also fine for window boxes and hanging baskets. 25c each; \$2.00 per ten.

V. major variegata. MOTTLED PERIWINKLE. Foliage small and distinctly variegated. 30c each; \$2.50 per ten.

V. minor. COMMON PERIWINKLE. 30c each; \$2.50 per ten.

WISTERIA

Vigorous and handsome flowering climbers, striking and individual on account of their immense trusses of flowers appearing in the spring before the foliage and ranging in color from pure white to deep lavender. Unsurpassed for wall covers, pergolas, arbors, porches, etc.

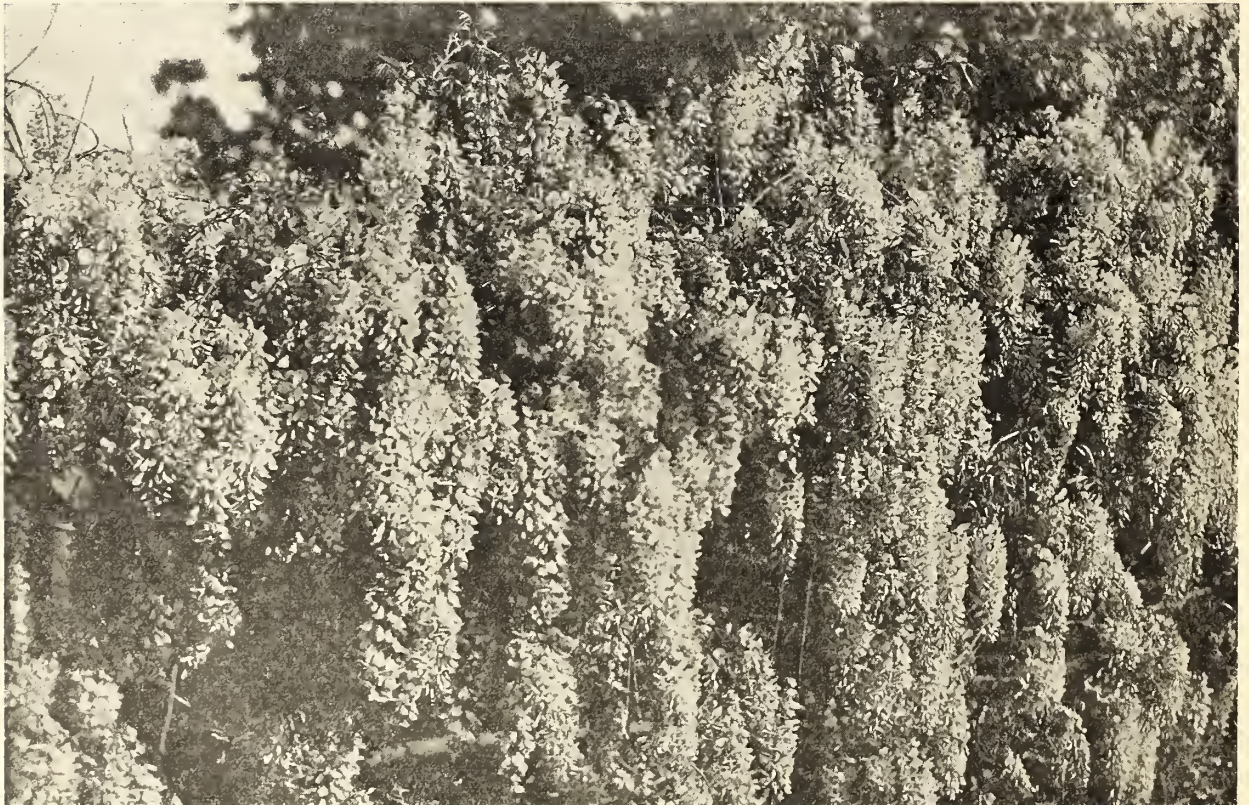
Wisteria chinensis. CHINESE WISTERIA. Flowers light purple-lavender, borne in racemes nearly a foot long. Bare root, \$1.00.

W. chinensis alba. DOUBLE-FLOWERING CHINESE WISTERIA. Flowers white. Bare root, \$1.00.

W. multijuga. PURPLE JAPANESE WISTERIA. Flowers lilac purple. Bare root, \$1.25.

W. multijuga alba. WHITE JAPANESE WISTERIA. Distinct. Flower racemes from two to four feet long, pure white and somewhat loose. Fine for pergolas and arbors. Bare root, \$1.25.

W. multijuga rosea. PINK JAPANESE WISTERIA. Rare. Flowers rose-colored suffused shell pink. Bare root, \$2.00.



WISTERIA IN ALL ITS GLORY

Popular for covering pergolas, arbors, walls, piazzas, etc. Free flowering in early spring



Appropriate and harmonious planting of Spanish type home.

The following plants are represented:

Abelia grandiflora
Berberis darwini
Chamaerops

Cocos australis
Cotoneaster
Cordyline

Cycas revoluta
Diosma
Hypericum

Ligustrum
Mahonia
Phillyrea

Pittosporum eugenioides
Trachycarpus
Veronica

Nerium
Phormium

Palms and Dracaenas

No class of plants lends itself more harmoniously to a California landscape than do the Palms, Dracaenas, Agaves, Dasyliirions and growths of a like character. Their wide range and diversity of habit render some one of the different genera and species available for both the small garden and the more pretentious landscape. Palms are especially desirable, both the feathery and the fan-leaved species, for giving an effect that at once suggests tropical conditions. All are admirable as specimen plants, planted in group and mass effects.

CHAMAEROPS

Chamaerops. DWARF FAN PALM. Includes only the European Dwarf Fan Palms. The Japanese Fan Palms will be found under *Trachycarpus*. The former have long spines on the leaf stalk. The latter have none. Extra large plants of any of the following three varieties vary in price from \$15.00 to \$50.00 according to the number of stems and conformation of the individual plants. Single stem plants, 6 to 7 ft., \$12.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$10.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$7.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00, are the prices for the following varieties:

Chamaerops humilis. DWARF FAN PALM. Dwarf hardy species with fan-shaped leaves. Fine for lawns and as tub plants for porch decoration.

C. humilis argentea. Foliage dark green and silvery beneath.

C. humilis tomentosa. A handsome dwarf palm admirably adapted to indoor and porch decoration, and where the situation does not permit of the larger growing kinds.

COCOS

Cocos australis. PINDO PALM. Foliage glaucous green and recurved. One of the hardiest and best known palms in California; ornamental in most any situation. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

CORDYLINE

Cordyline australis. Foliage sword-shaped; flowers white in large panicles. Often called "Dracaena Palm." Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

C. indivisa. Strong slender trunk. Foliage narrow and drooping, varying from green to bronze. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$6.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$5.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00.

CYCAS. Sago Palm

Cycas revoluta. SAGO PALM. Fine for porch decoration. The round trunk is crowned with a mass of long feathery fronds suggesting ostrich plumes. Quite hardy. 8-inch pots, \$5.00; 7-inch pots, \$4.00; 5-inch pots, \$3.00.

DASYLIRION

Dasyliirion acrotrichum. Foliage glaucous, standing nearly rigid in every direction, margins armed with numerous small spikes. Curious and individual. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

D. glaucophyllum. Short round base; leaves stiff, long and slender, armed with terminal spines or spikes. Balled 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

ERYTHEA

Erythea armata. (*Brahea glauca*). BLUE PALM. Extremely showy and entirely distinct from other palms. Leaves are extremely glaucous, giving the plant a silvery blue hue. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00. Potted, 1 ft., \$1.50.

E. edulis. GUADALUPE PALM. A rapid growing fan palm of great beauty. Foliage deep green without threads. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50.

LIVISTONA

Livistona australis. A fan-leaved palm, fine as a pot plant or as a specimen in the garden. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$12.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$10.00.

MUSA ENSETE

Musa ensete. ABYSSINIAN BANANA. Fine for gorgeous tropical effects. Foliage extremely large, bright green with ruddy midribs. Requires a sheltered situation, and will not stand much frost. Potted, \$2.00 to \$5.00.

NOLINA

Nolina longifolia. Trunk about six feet tall; leaves an inch wide, matured ones droop, center ones somewhat spiral. Handsome. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00.

PHOENIX

Phoenix canariensis. CANARY ISLAND PALM. The most popular and hardy palm in California. Foliage pinnate and of a deep green color. Fine for lawns and large grounds. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

SABAL. Palmetto Palm

Sabal umbraculifera. The tallest growing of the Palmetto family of palms. Leaves are very large, drooping on long stems. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00.

TRACHYCARPUS (Chamaerops)

Asiatic fan Palms, known by the dense, black, hairy covering of the slender trunks. Often listed as Chamaerops, from which they are distinguished by the lack of spines on the leafstalks. They are all extremely hardy, enduring more cold than any other genus of Palm.

Specimen palms, 10 to 12 ft., \$12.00 to \$50.00, according to size and conformation; 6 to 7 ft., \$10.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$8.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50, are prices for the following varieties:

Trachycarpus excelsa. WINDMILL PALM. Hardy and fine for aligning drives and walks. Trunk slim and hairy; leaf segments narrow and flexible.

T. fortunei. Stout trunk tapering upward; leaves large with broad segments closely set and glaucous. Distinct and handsome.

T. nepalense. Leaves an intense dark green, somewhat small and carried on shorter stalks; segments rigid, never drooping.

WASHINGTONIA

Washingtonia filifera. CALIFORNIA FAN PALM. Trunk attains four feet diameter; leaves fan-shaped with whitish filaments. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.

W. robusta. MEXICAN FAN PALM. Distinct. Leaves drooping with few white filaments. A rapid grower. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.



A STATELY GROUP OF PHOENIX CANARIENSIS
A popular palm in park and garden planting in all sections of California

Bamboos and Grasses



TRACHYCARPUS EXCELSA

The Windmill Palm, particularly suitable for the garden of a Spanish type home.

Useful and ornamental plants that do well in any reasonably good soil. All the leading varieties of Japan seem to find conditions in California favorable for their rapid growth. They are very decorative house plants, as single specimens on the lawn and for grouping; with their airy foliage, graceful bending branches and rich green color there are few plants which will compare with them for producing striking effects. Nothing rests the eye like a fine expanse of lawn; likewise the ornamental grasses, many of which attain size and individuality, when used in clumps, borders and nooks and corners, afford a sense of repose to any well planted park or garden.

ARUNDO

Arundo donax. GIANT REED. Canes unbranched with large sage-green leaves from top to bottom; spreads from roots and forms clumps. Quite hardy. Fine for windbreaks or where mass effects are desirable. Clumps, \$1.25.

A. donax variegata. Foliage distinctly marked with creamy white bands; inclined to be dwarfish in habit. Clumps, \$1.50.

BAMBOOS

Bambusa fastuosa. Strong and erect grower. Canes spring up straight as spears; when sheaths fall the canes are deep green, later the color changes to purple, then gradually ripens. Foliage dark green with yellow blotches. Fine as an addition to any garden. Large Clumps, \$5.00. Divided Clumps, \$2.00.

Dendrocalamus strictus. ERECT STEMMED GIANT. Of dense habit, broad leaved foliage and extra large canes with a diameter of four inches and attaining a height of forty to fifty feet; plants are foliaged clear to the ground. Large Clumps, \$10.00.

Phyllostachys aurea. Canes close jointed at base and of a pure golden yellow. Sends up in dense form very slender shoots of moderate height; leaves from two to four inches long. Makes fine decorative material. Large Clumps, \$5.00. Divided Clumps, \$1.50.

Phyllostachys quilioi. Our strongest, tallest and hardiest bamboo. Foliage variable, averaging from three to six inches long. Canes glossy green changing to yellow when ripe; strong when seasoned. Should be widely planted in California. Large Clumps, \$5.00. Divided Clumps, \$1.50.

CORTADERIA. Pampas Grass

Well-known plants succeeding everywhere in the State. A showy and ornamental species with large feathery plumes.

Cortaderia argentea. PAMPAS GRASS. The Pampas grass of the Argentine plains, appreciated for its beautiful silvery plumes. Distinct when planted in clumps as a garden ornament. Divided Clumps, \$2.50.

C. roi des rosea. A winter bloomer. Leaves narrow; plumes rosy purple. Divided Clumps, \$2.50.

PHORMIUM

Foliage plants of great economic, as well as decorative value. The leaves are sword-shaped and have wonderful tensile strength due to a fine white fiber. Flowers are red or yellow, borne on stalks usually twice as tall as leaves.

Phormium cookianum variegatum (P. colensoi variegatum). GOLDEN NEW ZEALAND FLAX. Leaves average about three feet long and are strongly marked with yellow bands and stripes, all running lengthwise. The fiber is extremely fine, plentiful and very lustrous. Very handsome form. Large Clumps, \$10.00. Divided Clumps, \$5.00.

P. tenax. NEW ZEALAND FLAX. Foliage attains a length of six feet or more, color a clear green; flower stalks in proportion. Large clumps make a striking appearance in any garden. Extra Large Clumps, \$15.00 to \$20.00. Divided Clumps, \$5.00.

P. tenax variegatum. VARIEGATED NEW ZEALAND FLAX. Foliage conspicuously striped lengthwise with creamy white. Large Clumps, \$10.00. Divided Clumps, \$5.00.



PHYLLOSTACHYS QUILIOI

A clump or row of this bamboo is attractive in any garden; canes lustrous green, slender and of medium height

Fruit Tree Department

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL

It is of the utmost importance that the land to be planted to a commercial orchard should be put in first class condition to receive the trees. This is accomplished by a thorough plowing, followed by harrowing until the soil is friable. Nothing is so beneficial as sub-soiling, though planters are often disposed to avoid this additional expense, but where time and conditions will permit, it will do more to promote a fine deep root system than any other one thing that can be done.

Where irrigation is practiced, grading must be resorted to, so that all spots will be accessible from the laterals running from the main ditch. Grading does not necessarily mean leveling, for the less the surface soil is moved the greater will be the ultimate success of the undertaking. No greater mistake can be made than to cut down the surface of the land for several feet in order to bring it under a ditch. Under such conditions it is far better to pump the water from a ditch to the higher level, and thus preserve the land. The slight additional expense of pumping will be more than counter-balanced by the growth of the trees and their fruitfulness as compared with the poor growth and lack of fruit when the surface soil has been removed to any depth. Drainage should be given consideration, particularly if the land is low and liable to have water stand too closely to the surface during the spring and summer months.

TIME TO PLANT

The best time to set deciduous trees is in the winter months. All evergreen fruit and ornamental trees may be planted from late in the fall and until late in the spring, although in many localities, particularly sections where the summer climate is cool, planting may be continued later than this. A safe rule to follow is to plant deciduous trees when dormant and those which are classed as evergreens as soon as the sap commences to rise in the spring.

TREATMENT WHEN RECEIVED

The trees when received at point of destination should be immediately unpacked, and the roots laid in a trench and well covered with soil, which should then be thoroughly wet down. If delayed in transit, thereby becoming dry and suffering from exposure (the bark showing signs of shriveling), it is a good plan to immerse the trees in a tank overnight, and the following day, bury root and top completely in damp soil for a few days until they become normal, when they may with safety be planted out. Should trees

be frozen while in transit, place the package in a cellar or some other place free from frost until thawed out, when they can be unpacked, and heeled in, preparatory to planting. Trees treated in this manner will not be injured through being frozen.

In localities where the seasons are very much later than they are in California, due to higher elevations, or differences in latitude, it is far better to permit us to forward stock while in a dormant condition. The shipment on arrival at destination should be examined, by removing a board from the case, and if the roots appear to be in good condition, the contents should remain undisturbed, and the case should be placed in a cellar or in a cold storage plant where the temperature should be maintained at about 35 degrees Fahrenheit. This method of handling trees is thoroughly practicable, so much so, that we have found it possible to ship trees to the antipodes during our winter season and have the shipment on arrival there placed in cold storage pending the opening of the planting season.

PREPARING TREES FOR PLANTING

Immediately before planting be sure to examine the roots carefully, and cut away to a smooth surface all bruised, lacerated, and broken roots or rootlets with a sharp knife or pruning shear. The cut on the larger roots should be sloping, and made on the lower side of the root. The tree can now be said to be ready for its permanent orchard home.

If planting is delayed through circumstances beyond the control of the orchardist, and a warm spell should intervene in February or March, causing the buds of the trees or vines to start, remove them from the trenches, shake out all the dirt from the roots, and expose them for two hours in the early morning on a calm day to the rays of the sun. This will cause the small, white rootlets which have started to dry up, and if the trees are trenched in (wetting them down, of course), in a shady place, their dormancy may be prolonged several weeks.

HOW TO PLANT

The hole should be dug at least six inches larger in every direction than required by the roots when spread out in their natural position. Always fill in with top soil. Be sure to make it friable before shoveling it in. While one man is holding the tree in a vertical position, the other should shovel in the top soil, filling the hole up about three-fourths.

When this has been carefully done, pour in about 15 gallons of water, and on the following day (after it has settled away) level up the ground around the tree without tramping.

When planted in a loose alluvial soil, the tree may be set three inches deeper than it stood in the nursery row, but in heavy clay or wet ground, have the tree stand the same height it did before transplanting.

On account of our long, hot, dry summers, it is of the utmost importance to protect the body of the tree to prevent sunscald. Burlap or paper may be used for this purpose, but tree protectors are the cheapest in the long run. These we can supply at reasonable prices. This protection will keep the borers out, as they very rarely attack a tree except at a point of injury.

The top should be shortened in more or less, depending on the size, variety and condition of the trees. In commercial orchards it is customary to cut down the trees to at least twenty-four inches above the ground. With some trees, such as peaches and nectarines, it is advisable (particularly on the larger grades), to leave at least four small branchlets shortening these in to about two inches; these will start quickly when the sap begins to flow. If properly distributed, these branchlets may be used to form the permanent head of the tree.

The following winter from three to four branches, properly distributed around the body of the tree, should be allowed to remain to form the head, and each one of these branches should have at least one-half of their growth removed. These leaders will eventually form the frame work of the tree. The result of the first year's pruning will cause the trees to make an immense growth, and will also induce them to grow stocky.

The second winter, the pruning should be done with a view of shaping the tree and securing the very much desired goblet form. Severe cutting back should be avoided.

SELECTING VARIETIES

We have endeavored to list in the fruit section of the catalog only such varieties of fruits as are recognized commercially, fully appreciating that in doing this we are eliminating much of the confusion in listing innumerable varieties, and are giving rank to those varieties which have become standard and are always in demand because of their outstanding characteristics. Should the stock of any variety ordered be exhausted, we shall, to save delay, send in its place the most suitable substitute unless instructed to the contrary.

HOW TREES ARE GRADED

All of our fruit trees are graded by caliper rather than by height. By doing this we are able to give our customers a more uniform grade of trees than by the old method of grading. Trees graded by caliper, when planted in orchard form and cut back, will be of uniform size and much more satisfactory to the planter. The following is the basis of size and caliper measurements for deciduous trees:

- 6 to 8 ft. grade trees to caliper not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.
- 4 to 6 ft. grade trees to caliper not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
- 3 to 4 ft. grade trees to caliper not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.
- 2 to 3 ft. grade trees to caliper not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.



PICKING BING CHERRIES IN THE TEST FRUIT ORCHARD AT NILES



UNIVERSITY FRUIT EXHIBIT
One of our displays from our variety test orchard

THE APPLE

In the temperate zone no variety of fruit is so widely distributed, nor has been more extensively planted than the apple. Following our rule, we have scaled down the list of varieties, cataloging only such kinds as have distinct characteristics, and which are of value, either for home use or from a commercial standpoint. Varieties are variable as to localities, and in planting in sections where apple culture is pursued commercially, the advice of an experienced grower should be sought as to the best varieties to plant.

	Each	10	100	1000
6 to 8 grade.....	\$.75	\$6.00	\$50.00	\$450.00
4 to 6 grade.....	.70	5.50	45.00	400.00
3 to 4 grade.....	.65	5.00	40.00	350.00
2 to 3 grade.....	.55	4.00	30.00	250.00

The letter S, F or W following each name indicates that it is a Summer, Fall or Winter variety.

Arkansas Black (W). Large; round; regular; smooth and glossy; yellow where not covered with deep crimson; almost black; flesh very yellow, firm, fine-grained, juicy; flavor sub-acid, pleasant, rich. A long keeper.

Delicious (W). Large; ribbed and irregular; dark red where apples color well. A long keeper and of remarkably high quality in favorable locations.

Early Harvest (S). Medium size; pale yellow; tender, mild, fine flavor; erect grower and good bearer.

Esopus Spitzenburg (W). Large; tapering; light red, delicately coated with light bloom; flesh butter yellow, crisp, rich, sprightly, vinous flavor; one of the best.

Gravenstein (S). Large; striped red and orange. Most popular early variety on Coast.

Jonathan (F). Medium to large; conical; striped, mostly red; tender, juicy, rich vinous flavor; very productive; good keeper; one of the best varieties for table or market.

King David (W). Fruit large, wine-red, blotched yellow. Its high color and delicious flavor are causing it to be a winner.

Red Astrachan (S). Large; roundish; deep crimson; very handsome, juicy, good, rather acid; an early and abundant bearer.

Red June (S). Medium; irregular; deep red; good; very productive and early bearer.

Rome Beauty (W). Large; yellow striped with bright red; very handsome; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly. A long keeper.

Stayman's Winesap (W). Large; a seedling of Winesap and considered quite an improvement; yellow, well covered with dark red; flesh yellow, sub-acid and of best quality.

White Astrachan (S). Very large; roundish; very smooth and nearly white; a great favorite and one of the best summer apples.

White Winter Pearmain (W). Large; roundish; conical; pale yellow; flesh yellowish, tender and juicy with extra high flavor; one of the best.

Yellow Bellflower (W). Very large; oblong; skin smooth, pale lemon yellow, often with blush next to the sun; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, with a sprightly sub-acid flavor; one of the very best.

Yellow Newtown Pippin (W). Large; yellow with brownish red cheek; firm, crisp, juicy, with a very rich, high flavor. Generally considered the best winter apple in California. A great export apple and in great demand in England.

CRAB APPLES

Red Siberian. Fruit small, about an inch in diameter; yellow, with scarlet cheek, beautiful; tree an erect, free grower, bears when two or three years old.

Whitney. Large, skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm; juicy and flavor very pleasant. August.

Yellow Siberian. Large; beautiful golden yellow.

THE PEAR

The pear is a fruit cultivated throughout California and the Pacific States generally, extending into Mexico. It does well in all soils, but succeeds best on a heavy loam. Of the whole range of commercial fruits it seems to thrive in alkali soils and is being largely planted in vineyards and orchards where the vines and trees have been killed. Pears are planted from 20 to 30 feet apart; on quince root 12 to 15 feet apart. Pruning is usually in the vase form of tree.



AH YEN WITH HIS FAVORITE PEAR
For a period of forty years he was in charge of our variety test orchard

Pears—On French and Jap Roots

	Each	10	100	1000
6 to 8 grade.....	\$.65	\$5.00	\$40.00	\$350.00
4 to 6 grade.....	.60	4.50	35.00	300.00
3 to 4 grade.....	.55	4.00	30.00	250.00
2 to 3 grade.....	.45	3.00	20.00	150.00

The letter S, F or W following each name indicates whether it is a Summer, Fall or Winter variety.

Bartlett (S). Large; smooth; clear yellow; flesh white, juicy, buttery and highly perfumed. The most popular sort in this State; the best early variety and has no competitor for market or canning.

Beurre Bosc (F). A large and beautiful russet sort, very distinct, long neck; melting, high flavored and delicious. A favorite among packers.

Beurre Hardy (F). Large, cinnamon russet; with sometimes a red cheek; juicy, melting, very pleasant flavor.

Dana's Hovey. (Winter Seckel.) (F). Small; greenish yellow with russet dots; juicy, sweet and aromatic. One of our most valuable table pears.

Doyenne du Comice (F). Large, pyriform; fine yellow, lightly shaded with russet and crimson; melting, buttery, rich, sweet, slightly aromatic. A standard market variety.

Easter Beurre (W). Very large; yellowish green; fine grain, very buttery, melting and juicy, with a sweet and rich flavor. One of the best keepers.

Forelle (Trout) (W). Oblong, pyriform; lemon yellow, covered with red dots, hence the name Trout Pear; washed with deep red on the sunny side; flesh white, fine grained, buttery, melting, slightly vinous.

Glou Morceau (W). Large; clear yellow; fine grained, sugary, rich.

Howell (F). Large; light waxen yellow with small brown dots; juicy, melting, brisk, vinous; a valuable variety.

Lawson (Comet) (S). Medium to large; crimson on bright yellow ground; flesh fine grained, juicy, rich and sweet.

Madeleine (S). Medium size; yellowish green; very juicy; melting and sweet; the earliest sort we have.

P. Barry (W). Large to very large; elongated pyriform; deep yellow, nearly covered with rich golden russet; flesh whitish, fine, juicy, buttery, melting, rich and slightly vinous; tree healthy and regular bearer. A fine market variety because of its long keeping qualities without deterioration.

Seckel. (F). (Summer Seckel.) Rather small; regularly formed; yellow with russet red cheek; flesh cream color; flavor rich, spicy, unique and characteristic. Excels all other sorts in quality.

Winter Nelis (W). Medium size; dull russet; melting, juicy, buttery and of the highest flavor.

THE CHERRY

Strictly speaking, the sections in which cherries can be grown to advantage are limited to localities where it does not get too hot during the summer months. In California the finest flavored and largest cherries are grown in the counties not too far distant from the San Francisco Bay region, and in the coastal sections generally, where the aridity of the climate is tempered by the sea air. The enormous profits realized from cherry orchards; the very excellent keeping qualities of many of the varieties, even when picked quite ripe, present a series of reasons for extending the field for the planting of cherries.

Cherries—On Mazzard and Mahaleb Roots

	Each	10	100	1000
6 to 8 grade.....	\$.65	\$5.00	\$40.00	\$350.00
4 to 6 grade.....	.60	4.50	35.00	300.00
3 to 4 grade.....	.55	4.00	30.00	250.00
2 to 3 grade.....	.45	3.00	20.00	150.00

HEARTS AND BIGARREAUS
(Sweet Cherries)

Bing. Large; dark brown or black; very firm, late; vigorous grower with heavy foliage; a good shipping variety. July.

Black Tartarian. Largest size; bright purplish black; flesh purplish; thick, juicy, very rich and delicious; tree a remarkably vigorous, erect and beautiful grower and an immense bearer; the best of the blacks. June.

Burbank. A highly flavored cherry somewhat larger than Black Tartarian and ten days earlier. Not a very heavy bearer.



CHERRY TREE IN FLOWER

A wealth of blossoms in every section of this tree illustrates correct pruning method

Chapman. Seedling of Black Tartarian; is earlier; ripens immediately after Early Purple Guigne; light bearer. June.

Early Purple Guigne. Small to medium; purple; tender, juicy and sweet. May.

Lambert. Large size and good quality; deep rich red, flesh firm, and flavor unsurpassed; excellent shipping variety; inclined to be a shy bearer. Ripens two weeks later than Napoleon Bigarreau. July.

Napoleon Bigarreau. (Royal Ann.) A magnificent cherry of the largest size; pale yellow, becoming amber in the shade, with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet. Free grower and enormous bearer. July.

DUKES AND MORELLOS
(Sour or Pie Cherries)

Early Richmond. Red; acid; valuable for cooking; productive. July.

English Morello. Large; dark red, nearly black; tender juicy, rich, acid; productive and late. July.

THE PLUM

The plum in its geographical distribution on the West coast of the United States, and particularly in California, covers a wide range of soils and climates, being thrifty both along the Coast regions and in the interior valleys, and well up into the foothills.

There has been a tendency on the part of many growers to plant plum trees too close together. The Japanese types are of a less spreading habit than the European, but even the former should not be planted closer than 24 feet apart. Where the conditions are favorable for a strong, vigorous growth, it is a mistake to plant even this close.

Plums—On Peach and Myrobalan Roots

	Each	10	100	1000
6 to 8 grade.....	\$.70	\$5.50	\$45.00	\$400.00
4 to 6 grade.....	.65	5.00	40.00	350.00
3 to 4 grade.....	.60	4.50	35.00	300.00
2 to 3 grade.....	.50	3.50	25.00	200.00

Bavay's Green Gage. (Reine Claude de Bavay.) Large, roundish; greenish yellow; fine flavor; highly recommended for canning. September.

Beauty. A late introduction, having been accorded a leading place by the growers of shipping plums. Tree a most remarkably vigorous, upright grower, with large, healthy foliage. Fruit beautiful, oval, crimson with amber-crimson flesh. The largest of the early plums and ripening ten days earlier than Santa Rosa. June.



A TYPICAL CALIFORNIA PRUNE ORCHARD

Trees supplied by us. Observe the vigor and uniform habit of growth

Burbank. Large; rich cherry red, slightly mottled with yellow; flesh deep yellow, juicy, very sweet when fully ripe; agreeable flavor; tree vigorous grower; bears early and is extremely productive. August.

Climax. Very large; heart shaped; skin thick, firm, deep vermilion red; flesh yellow. A superb rich variety. Commands the highest price in Eastern markets. Vigorous grower and very productive. July.

Clyman. Large; mottled reddish purple, with beautiful blue bloom; freestone; flesh firm, dry and sweet. Valuable for shipping on account of its extreme early ripening. July.

Diamond. Very large; oval; dark purple; flesh deep yellow, juicy, with a brisk, agreeable acid flavor. An immense bearer and one of the best shipping plums. August.

Formosa. Originated by Luther Burbank. Tree is a very vigorous, upright grower with luxuriant foliage. Fruit is very large heart shaped, light cherry red with pale yellow flesh. Firm, sweet and delicious. Heavy bearer. Ripens in July, shortly after Santa Rosa.

Giant. Fruit of large size, as its name implies; dark crimson on yellow ground; produced in great profusion; flesh firm, rich, sweet, delicious, and excellent shipper; freestone. Tree strong, handsome grower and an early regular, heavy bearer. August.

Grand Duke. A valuable late plum; very large; dark purple, covered with blue bloom; sweet and rich when ripe. August.

Jefferson. Large, oval; yellow with a reddish cheek; flesh very rich, juicy, luscious, high flavor; a very fine canning variety. August.

Kelsey's Japan. Very large; greenish yellow, covered with red on the sunny side; flesh very solid and firm when ripe; juicy, and with a rich vinous flavor; pit very small. A fine market variety. August.

President. An English plum of very recent introduction. Fruit uniform, large and shaped like Yellow Egg. Skin purple; flesh yellow and of fine texture. In the Vacaville district it is recognized as the most promising of market plums. September.

Santa Rosa. Regarded as one of the best Japanese types of plums. Very large; deep purplish crimson color, with pale blue bloom. Flesh yellow, streaked and shaded crimson. As a shipping plum it has few equals. June.

Satsuma. Fruit large, nearly round; dark red; flesh dark red; solid color from skin to pit; firm, rather juicy, fair flavor; pit very small. Extremely productive. August.

Shropshire Damson. The tree of this variety is a strong grower and exceedingly productive. The fruit is small, oval in shape, with a purple skin covered with a thick blue bloom. The flesh is tart and separates readily from the pit. One of these should be included in every home orchard. September.

Tragedy. Classified as a prune but in reality a plum. The tree is an upright strong grower, and is found in the central coast and interior valleys and foothill sections to be a heavy bearer, consequently it is recommended for planting in these sections. A good market variety; carries well. Dark purple in color; flesh a yellowish green; very juicy and rich. Early July.

Washington. Very large; roundish; greenish yellow, sometimes with a pale crimson blush; flesh yellow, firm, very sweet and luscious. August.

Wickson. Very large; yellow, overlaid with glowing carmine with a white, heavy bloom; flesh firm, sugary, delicious; pit small. Remarkable for long keeping. Tree vigorous and upright. August.

Yellow Egg. Very large; egg-shaped; yellow skin and flesh; rather acid until very ripe, when it becomes sweet. September.

THE PRUNE

Prunes and plums are so closely allied that remarks pertaining to one fruit are equally applicable to the other. Practically speaking, the prune is characterized by its sweet, firm flesh, which has the property of drying and curing without the seed being removed.

Prunes—On Peach, Almond and Myrobalan Roots

	Each	10	100	1000
6 to 8 grade.....	\$.65	\$5.00	\$40.00	\$350.00
4 to 6 grade.....	.60	4.50	35.00	300.00
3 to 4 grade.....	.55	4.00	30.00	250.00
2 to 3 grade.....	.45	3.00	20.00	150.00

Double XX Saratoga French Prune. This is a genuine bud sport of the French Prune. Of all the new types of French Prunes originated in recent years, this one gives promise of becoming a standard. It is only after careful observation of several orchards, ranging from five to seven years, that we concluded to offer it for sale. The trees are remarkably strong growers, exceeding any other variety of prune. The bearing quality of the trees has been fully demonstrated. In size it stands in line with the Imperial Epineuse. August.

Hungarian. (Grosse Prune, Pond's Seedling.) Very large, dark red, juicy and sweet. Its large size, bright color, productivity and shipping qualities render it a profitable variety for home or distant market. September.

Imperial Epineuse. (Clairac Mammoth.) Probably the largest (with the exception of the Saratoga XX prune) of the several French varieties. Trees are very heavy bearers, and if difficulty had not been experienced in processing the fruit, its popularity would have been pronounced. It was introduced from France some thirty years ago. The dried fruit averages forty to fifty to the pound, and is jet black when dried. When eaten fresh it has a most delicious and exquisite flavor. August.

Improved French Prune. (Petite D'Agén.) Identical with the French prune in every respect. Its superiority consists in the fruit running to larger sizes, and the trees being of a more willowy habit than the general run of French prune trees. The orchard from which the original buds were taken is fully thirty years old. We now have in bearing in our test orchard at Niles two hundred trees of this variety, which are the source of our budwood. This is an instance of bud selection which must appeal to every fruit grower. August.

Robe de Sargent. Medium size; oval; skin deep purple, approaching to black, and covered with a thick blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, sweet and well flavored, sugary, rich and delicious; a valuable drying and preserving variety. Dries larger and darker than French. August.

Sugar. Extremely early, very large; yellow flesh, tender and sugary; skin very tender, at first of a light purple, tinted with green, changing at maturity to dark purple, covered with a thick, white bloom. Tree an unusually vigorous grower and very productive. July.

The New Burton Prune

The Best Commercial Prune in Existence

HISTORY, QUALITY AND VALUES

Like many other of our fruits possessing high commercial rank this new variety took inception on a commercial orchard where economic values are dominant. The plant breeder, Mr. R. E. Burton, of Vacaville, has been a practical orchardist and a keen observer and close student of tree and plant life for nearly half a century. An Englishman by birth, he came to California in 1874, and in May of the same year we find him settled in Vacaville Valley, engaged actively in horticulture, first as a fruit grower, and later in research work and the exploitation of new varieties. Touching the history of the Burton prune, he says:

"In my early horticultural work I secured trees of the Imperial Epineuse prune from John Rock (then head of the California Nursery Company), and also trees of the Clairac Mammoth prune from Felix Gillett. This was in 1886. When these trees came into bearing it was found that both were one and the same thing. In 1896 I grafted part of a Tragedy tree into Rock's Imperial Epineuse; it was a seed from this tree that produced the prune now known as the 'Burton Prune'.

"From the seed of this tree I grew in 1906 about 75 to 100 seedlings on the banks of a creek near my home, the half of which were destroyed before I discovered my loss. Out of the remainder, however, I found one tree of an unusual and striking appearance, from which I took buds, put them into sucker growth on an old peach stump in the orchard. From this bud I harvested some prunes that were so unusual as to size, quality of flesh, color and character of skin and drying advantage that I thought it really worth while to continue experimenting with the new fruit. In 1915 I worked over about 160 trees in the orchard, chiefly almond and some myrobolan. In 1920 I harvested my first crop, which was sold (dried) to Mr. Abrahamsen (of Guggenheim & Co., San Francisco), mixed with the Imperial Epineuse variety grown in the same orchard. For several years this practice was continued. Mr. Abrahamsen was unstinted in his praise of what is now the Burton prune, which I had by that time named the 'Date.' Correspondence with the U. S. Department of Agriculture advised against this as there was already a prune under that name."

Description. The New Burton Prune is pre-eminently a drying fruit. Season middle August-September. Quality—distinctly drying, though in a limited way also desirable in the fresh state. Fruit—In type like the French prune (Petite d'Agen) but in size the largest and best drying commercial prune yet introduced; in shape obovate, necked at the base. The remarkable size the fruit attains on unirrigated land in the Vacaville Valley is a pronounced factor in its favor; skin a rich violet-purple covered with a light blue bloom; flesh a rich golden yellow, fine grained, tender, sweetly acidulous, aromatic and sprightly; pit oval, flattened and somewhat ribbed; separates freely from the flesh when fully ripe. The pit is small when compared to the immense size of the fruit, which averages 20-30 to the pound.

Tree a strong, vigorous, upright grower, a consistent and regular bearer of good crops, leaves very large, thick, smooth, with serrated margins; very resistant to the attacks of red spider.

GIVE THE BURTON A TRIAL

For several years we have had the behavior and quality of the Burton prune under close and critical observation, which fact has led to the conviction that it is destined to be widely planted wherever the prune has attained commercial rank. An experience covering over half a century in operating orchards and growing trees affords a background on which to form an intelligent judgment, which is that no intending planter will make a mistake in selecting the Burton prune in the planting of a commercial prune orchard.

Burton Prune, budded on Almond and Myrobolan stock				
	Each	10	100	1000
6 to 8 grade.....	\$0.75	\$6.00	\$50.00	\$450.00
4 to 6 grade.....	.70	5.50	45.00	400.00
3 to 4 grade.....	.65	5.00	40.00	350.00



THE BURTON PRUNE

Will take first place as the best drying and shipping prune

ENDORSED BY FRUIT AUTHORITIES

The Select Trade Will Want It.—"The Burton is a splendid prune, having much more flavor when stewed than smaller varieties; my family was delighted with it. In my judgment there will undoubtedly be quite a large demand for it from the select trade."—Peter Bisset, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Wins a Place in Eastern Markets.—"We have just received a letter from the people to whom we shipped all the Burton prunes last year. They watched all sales and found that they received repeat orders on this variety. This was just what we wanted to know; they also ask if we can send them all we have this year, and they will again distribute the Burtons another year to their patrons. This is a good way to establish its commercial value. We would like to have all you produce again next year, and are willing to pay whatever the market price is. About how many will you have this year? How do you think they will run for sizes? To our way of thinking, however, they will all practically run 20-30's."—Napa Fruit Company, by R. M. Butler, Manager.

Firm, Sweet, Fine Grain and Flavor.—"The Burton prune is at this writing ripening in Mr. Burton's orchard. The trees are a wonderful sight, bending almost to the ground under their load of prunes, many of which weigh two ounces each and practically all of which will average larger than 30 to the pound dried. The new prunes are handled and cured in the same way that French prunes are and it takes them only a very few hours longer to cure, than the much smaller French variety. They do not show any bruised injuries from ordinary handling, and are a beautiful yellow color clear to the pit. They hang well on the trees until thoroughly ripened when, a light shake makes them drop. They dry into firm, sugary fine-textured, fine flavored prunes which a Napa packer pronounced the best he had ever handled after he had dried some last fall."—R. E. Hodges in The Pacific Rural Press.

THE APRICOT

The Apricot is a native of Asia Minor and the higher regions of Central Asia. As a commercial proposition, California has practically a monopoly in apricot culture, as in no other section of the United States is it produced in quantities at so small an expense, and with so little risk of crop failure. For canning, evaporating and drying, as well as for use in the fresh state, the fruit can hardly be excelled. It seems particularly well adapted to the coastal counties, where the fruit attains the largest size and has the highest flavor. In the warmer interior valleys it has a distinct advantage in that it ripens its fruit fully a month earlier than in the cooler sections of the State. Never plant apricot trees closer than 24 feet apart.

Apricots—Budded on Apricot, Myrobalan and Peach Root

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 grade.....	\$.70	\$5.50	\$45.00	\$400.00
3 to 4 grade.....	.65	5.00	40.00	350.00
2 to 3 grade.....	.55	4.00	30.00	250.00

Blenheim. Above medium; oval; orange; flesh deep yellow, juicy and fairly rich; vigorous grower and regular, prolific bearer. July.

Hemskirke. Strongly resembles Moorpark in size and color, but differs in bearing better and ripening a little earlier and more evenly. August.

Moorpark. One of the largest, most popular and widely disseminated apricots; deep orange or brownish red; flesh quite firm, bright orange, parting freely from the stone; quite juicy, with a rich and luscious flavor; a favorite canning variety. In some sections a shy and irregular bearer. August.

Newcastle. Medium size, round, well shaped; a shade smaller than the Royal, and two or three weeks earlier. July.

Royal. A standard variety; skin dull yellow, with an orange cheek; flesh pale orange, firm and juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor; equally valuable for canning and drying. July.

Tilton. Large, oval, slightly compressed; flesh firm, yellow and parts readily from the stone; heavy and regular bearer; seems to be more exempt from late frosts than any other variety. July.

THE PEACH

For size, flavor, color, and shipping qualities, the peaches grown in this state have a national reputation. The tree prefers a light, deep, sandy loam, preferably inclined to be dry rather than too moist, but well drained. It should be not less than three or four feet deep, the more depth the better.

California enjoys a monopoly of canning and drying peaches, being the main source of supply in the United States. In addition the state also ships an immense volume of this fruit in the fresh state.

Peaches—Budded on Peach Root

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 grade.....	\$.70	\$5.50	\$45.00	\$400.00
3 to 4 grade.....	.65	5.00	40.00	350.00
2 to 3 grade.....	.55	4.00	30.00	250.00

FREESTONES

Admiral Dewey. Large; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow; perfect freestone; flavor good. One of the best early yellows. Ripens soon after Triumph. July.

Alexander. Medium to large; greenish white, nearly covered with a deep, rich red; flesh white, very juicy and sweet, with brisk, agreeable flavor. Very early. July.

Briggs' May. Medium size; round; white with red cheek; flesh white, melting, juicy and very sweet. July.

Early Crawford. A magnificent, large, yellow peach of good quality. Its size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular varieties both for home use and commercial planting. July.

Elberta. Very large; skin golden yellow where exposed to the sun; flesh yellow, juicy, rich, sweet and splendidly flavored; tree very prolific and presents a handsome appearance. It is a perfect freestone and one of the most successful market varieties. August.

Foster. A magnificent, large, yellow peach of good quality. Its size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular varieties for home use and commercial planting. August.



A combination of high mountains, snow and Apricot Trees in full bloom

Hale's Early. Large, nearly round; skin greenish white, mostly covered with red and can be readily separated from flesh when fully ripe. Flesh white, melting, juicy, sweet and delicious; adheres partially to the pit. July.

J. H. Hale. A valuable new table, shipping and drying peach. Smooth skin, almost fuzzless. Very firm. Ships almost like an apple. Yellow freestone; flesh tender, excellent quality. Larger than the Elberta and ripening about the same period. From a California standpoint an outstanding variety for shipping and drying. August.

Lovell. A California seedling; large, almost perfectly round; flesh clear yellow to the pit; firm and of excellent quality; a superb canning peach and dries well. Very prolific. August.

Mayflower. Introduced to the Pacific Coast by ourselves a few years ago as "the earliest peach known." Results have fully substantiated this claim and it still holds that title. It is absolutely red all over, with white flesh of excellent flavor. As large as Alexander and ripens three weeks earlier at Niles. June.

Muir. An excellent bearer, and does not curl; fruit large to very large; skin and flesh uniformly yellow clear to the pit; a fine shipper and one of the leading canning peaches in the United States; as a drying peach it excels all others ever introduced. August.

CLINGSTONES

Heath Cling. The most delicious of all clingstones; very large; skin downy, creamy white, with a faint blush of red in the sun; flesh greenish white; very tender, and exceedingly juicy, with the richest, highest and most luscious flavor. September.

Palora Cling. Large yellow cling, with faint blush; of fine texture; firm and rich; one of the best clingstone varieties for canning. Ripens in August.

Peak Cling. One of the most desirable clings for canning; skin slightly colored when exposed to sun; flesh a clear yellow to the pit; of fine texture and excellent flavor. Classed with the Palora and Hauss Cling varieties. August.

Phillip's Cling. Large; yellow; flesh clear yellow to the pit, which is very small; exceedingly rich and of high flavor. One of the best canning sorts. September.

Seller's Orange Cling. A variety of Orange Cling of largest size; flesh yellow, firm, very juicy and rich. Ripens with Late Crawford in August.



PEAK CLING PEACH
The great favorite midsummer Canning Peach

Strawberry Cling (George's Late Cling). Large, yellow striped with red; flesh white, red around pit; heavy and uniform bearer. September.

Tuscan Cling. Large; yellow; heavy bearer and one of our best Clings; fine shipper. In great demand by canners on account of its early ripening, being one of the first to ripen. July.



ONE-YEAR-OLD BUDDED PEACH TREE

Exhibiting a robust root development, fine habit of growth and thrifty top—the proof of quality in our stock

THE NECTARINE

There is a mistaken idea that the nectarine is a cross between the peach and something else, while it is really nothing more nor less than a smooth skinned peach. The trees bear fully as well as the peach, and for canning, drying, and shipping, it has so many points in its favor that it is difficult indeed to comprehend why planters have not engaged in nectarine culture more extensively than they have.

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 grade.....	\$.70	\$5.50	\$45.00	\$400.00
3 to 4 grade.....	.65	5.00	40.00	350.00
2 to 3 grade.....	.55	4.00	30.00	250.00

Advance. Large, round; skin green on shaded parts, blotched with red and brown on sunny side; flesh greenish white, rich and sugary, with rich flavor. The earliest nectarine. July.

Gower. Ripens with Early Crawford Peach. No fruit of its class has met with such favor as has this new early nectarine. We strongly recommend it for home and commercial planting. Fruit very firm, freestone, and almost completely splashed with crimson. Ships like a clingstone peach. Very early; delicious flavor. Strong grower, bears abundantly. July.

Lippiat's Late Orange. Fruit medium to large, round, with smooth surface, slightly irregular, of an orange color, overlaid with dark red; skin is thin and tender; flesh orange, medium juicy, sweet and aromatic. Pit free and large. Quality excellent. The tree is large and vigorous. Recently introduced from New Zealand by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Ripens in July.

New Boy. Tree is vigorous and spreading, producing heavy crops of medium sized round fruit. Skin is thin, tender and smooth, of a light greenish yellow color changing to deep red on the exposed side. Is sometimes found with a few russet patches. The flesh is white, slightly reddened at the pit; is sweet, aromatic and juicy. The pit is medium to large. Quality excellent. Ripens early in July.

New White. (Large White.) Rather large; nearly round; skin white with a light tinge of red when exposed; flesh white; tender and very juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor. The most widely planted and popular variety in this State. August.

Quetta. This is a new variety highly recommended for shipping and general purposes. Trees fairly vigorous, producing extra large sized fruits of a green color splashed and mottled with red where exposed to the sun. The flesh is light colored, juicy and of fine flavor. Pit is clinging, large and red. Ripens July.

Stanwick. Originated in England from seed brought from Syria, and it is no exaggeration to say that it is the best nectarine in existence today. Very large, almost globular, often as large as a peach; skin pale, greenish-white, shaded into deep rich violet in the sun; flesh white, tender, juicy, rich, sugary and delicious. Will average fully two and one-half inches in diameter. For drying and shipping not excelled by any other variety. August and September.

Victoria. Large, round and somewhat flat at the top; skin greenish yellow, crimson on side exposed to the sun; flesh firm, sweet, rich and delicious. A valuable drying and shipping variety. August.



CALIMYRNA FIG TREE

An object lesson in good care and proper pruning methods



CALIMYRNA FIG

The genuine fig of commerce

THE FIG

No deciduous tree grown in the semi-tropical and temperate zones adapts itself to a wider range of climates and soils than the fig. Figs can be used for such a variety of purposes, namely drying, canning, preserving, shipping in the fresh state, and for home use, that a wide range is open for their successful exploitation. To produce the finest dried figs, with the thinnest skin, and rich in sugar, a warm, dry climate is an important factor. They will withstand a temperature of 18 degrees Fahrenheit in the winter months without being injured.

Grown from Cuttings

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 grade.....	\$.70	\$5.50	\$45.00	\$400.00
3 to 4 grade.....	.65	5.00	40.00	350.00
2 to 3 grade.....	.55	4.00	30.00	250.00

Calimyrna (Smyrna). The genuine Smyrna fig packed under the name of "Erbeyli" (signifying fine fig) in Asia Minor, and known in Turkish as "Lop," and in Greek as "Lopia." Large to very large; turbinate, pyriform; very short, stalk short; ribs distinct; orifice large, of pale ochre color and widely open when the fig is mature and before shriveling; skin lemon-yellow; pulp reddish-amber, sometimes pale amber, turning to dark amber just before falling; seeds large, yellow, fertile, overspread with a clear, white syrup, giving the fruit a richness and meatiness unsurpassed by any other fig. Tree of spreading habit, leaves medium to large and five lobed. The dried figs contain 64 per cent sugar, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent more sugar than found in the imported Smyrna fig. Dries readily and with less trouble and expense than any other fig, dropping to the ground of its own accord, being practically dry when it falls and requiring when placed on trays, only from two to three days exposure to the sun. This is the world-famous fig of commerce.

Duro Black (Portuguese Black). Recognized as the largest of all figs, and with another important factor in its favor, it thrives equally as well in the cool coast sections as it does in the interior valleys. In the former it averages larger size than when grown in the valleys. The reason why it has not been more extensively planted is because little known. There are scattered trees in the Niles territory which never fail to produce a succession of crops of excellent fruit. Skin smooth, violet black, with green neck; pulp reddish, except near the skin, where it is of a violet hue. August.

Mission (California Black). The well known local variety; fruit large, dark purple, almost black, when fully ripe; makes a good dried fig; tree grows to large size and bears immense crops.

White Adriatic. Tree a strong and healthy grower; fruit above medium size; skin white and thin; pulp red, fine, exceedingly aromatic and changes to an amber color when dried.

Kadota (White Endrich). Introduced over forty years ago by the well known nurseryman, Mr. W. B. West, of Stockton; original name lost and given name of Endrich after a fruit grower in the vicinity of Stockton, by Mr. West. Has been sold under the following names: White Endrich, White Pacific, Verdoni, Smyrna, Kadota. Medium sized; thin, white skin; pulp white to pink. One of the best for canning, preserving and pickling. Inferior for drying. Never sours when planted in dampest locations.

CAPRI FIGS

These are the wild figs which furnish the pollen by which the Smyrna figs are fertilized through the aid of the fig-wasp (*Blastophaga grossorum*) that lives and breeds in the capri figs. Without capri figs the Smyrna figs cannot be made to bear. For orchard purposes, one capri fig for twenty Calimyrna is sufficient, but if only one Calimyrna is planted it is still necessary to have a capri fig tree.

Wild or Capri Figs

Roeding's Capri No. 1. A very rapid, vigorous grower of spreading habit and with very large leaves. Produces an abundance of all crops; Profichi, Mammoni and Mamme. Particularly valuable on account of its producing all the crops necessary for successfully carrying through all the generations of the *Blastophaga*.

Roeding's Capri No. 2. A very upright grower, branches very slender; leaves small. Produces an abundance of the Profichi crop, maturing somewhat later than the foregoing. It is valuable because it lengthens the season of caprification of the Smyrna figs.

Roeding's Capri No. 3. A decidedly distinct variety; branches much heavier and more closely joined than Nos. 1 and 2; leaves small and serrated. Figs of the Profichi crop very large, heavily ribbed and developing a larger number of galls with insects than either of the other two varieties. The earliest of all.



HACHIYA PERSIMMON

One of the earliest and best varieties; dried extensively in Japan

THE PERSIMMON

There are great possibilities in the culture of this most delicious fruit. It will adapt itself to a wide range of localities. The fruits will very often hang on until January, providing there have been no heavy frosts.

Grafted on Persimmon Root			
	Each	10	
4 to 6 grade.....	\$1.60	\$14.50	
3 to 4 grade.....	1.35	12.00	

Hachiya. Fruit very large, oblong, conical pointed toward the apex; skin bright red with occasional dark spots or blotches, flesh deep yellow, soft and jelly-like when ripe; seeds usually absent; a valuable variety, considered to be one of the best. Dried quite extensively in its native home, Japan. One of the earliest.

THE QUINCE

Its distribution is quite general, doing as well in the warm interior valleys as in the cooler coastal regions. In fact it thrives wherever there is sufficient moisture, or irrigation is practicable. On account of its wide adaptability, quinces are deserving of much more attention than they have been receiving. The trees are tremendous bearers.

Quince—Budded on Quince Root				
	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 grade.....	\$.70	\$5.50	\$45.00	\$400.00
3 to 4 grade.....	.65	5.00	40.00	350.00
2 to 3 grade.....	.55	4.00	30.00	250.00

Apple. (Orange.) Large; roundish, with short neck; beautiful bright golden yellow; an old favorite. September.

Pineapple. Fruit very large, apple-shaped, clear yellow; flesh very tender; can be eaten raw like an apple; makes a high-flavored jelly. October.

Smyrna. Extremely large; elongated; lemon yellow; cooks tender and has a fine flavor; long keeper; tree strong grower with heavy foliage; very prolific. October.

THE OLIVE

The great food value of the pickled olive and olive oil is recognized throughout the world. In the countries of Europe and Africa bordering on the Mediterranean Sea the planting of olives has reached vast proportions.

Likewise olive culture has attained distinctive commercial rank in California, the acreage being quite large. California olive oil and pickled olives are of fine quality. The tree does well in all sections of the state.

Olives—Grown from Cuttings and Grafted

	Each	10	100
1 inch up caliper.....	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$90.00
¾ to 1 inch caliper.....	1.00	7.50	65.00
¾ to ¾ inch caliper.....	.90	6.50	55.00
½ to ¾ inch caliper.....	.80	5.50	45.00

Ascolano and Sevillano varieties 10 cents per tree higher than above prices.

Ascolano. Bears early; very large, exceeded only by Sevillano; proportion of pit to fruit smallest of all; one of the best pickling sorts. September.

Manzanillo. One of the standards for green and ripe pickles. Produces oil of a very high grade. Very hardy and a regular and prolific bearer. October.

Mission. Tree a handsome upright grower and fine for avenues. Medium to large; excellent for pickles; makes a superior oil. October.

Sevillano (True Spanish Queen). The tree is a strong grower, with spreading branches; leaves large and long. The olives are picked green, pickled and exported from Spain under the name of the "Queen Olive." It is the largest commercial olive known. September.

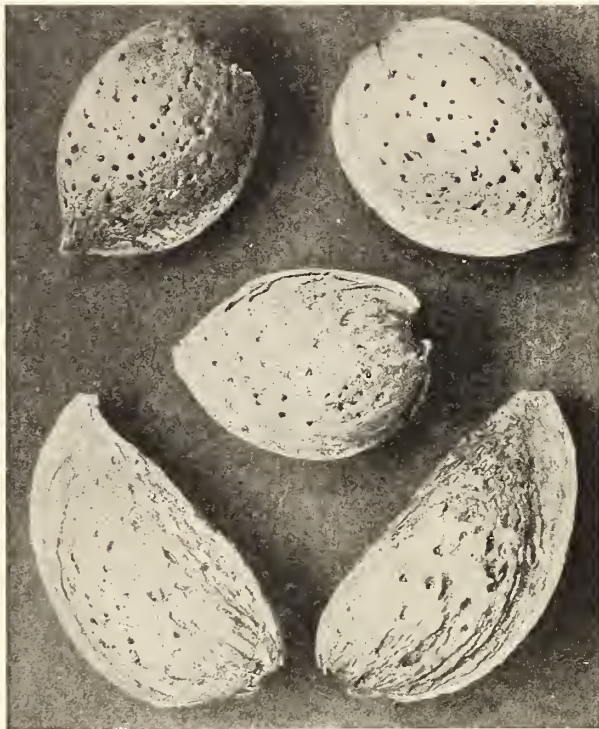


SMYRNA QUINCE TREE

Quince trees are good bearers and do well in all sections of the country

The Nut Fruits

Nothing can be more alluring than the ownership of a walnut or almond orchard, or the possession of a few chestnut, pecan, filbert and pistache nut trees. The walnut, where soil conditions are to its liking, also the chestnut and pecan, are admirably adapted to boulevard and roadside planting, giving a beauty to the landscape in addition to their economic values for their crops of edible nuts. Observations in Europe on the part of the writer certainly were impressive from the fact that a large per cent of the nut crops in the Mediterranean region are the result of roadside plantings. A similar practice can be advantageously followed in the adornment of California highways by the use of nut bearing trees.



STANDARD ALMONDS

Top, I. X. L. Center, Drake's Seedling. Bottom, Ne Plus Ultra

THE ALMOND

Almond trees are budded on almond and peach roots, never on apricot root. The almond root should be planted on sandy, gravelly soils, where there is an absence of moisture during the late summer months. The peach root should always be given the preference on loamy, compact soils, which are retentive of moisture. A well-drained warm soil and a locality where there is not too frequent an occurrence of frost in the spring are the requisites to make almond culture a success. Cross-pollination is an interesting phase of almond culture, and although no exhaustive experiments have been made to determine how far reaching, nevertheless alternating three to six rows of a variety has a very marked effect on improving the yield.

Almonds—Budded on Almond and Peach Root

	Each	10	100	1000
4 to 6 grade.....	\$.65	\$5.00	\$40.00	\$350.00
3 to 4 grade.....	.60	4.50	35.00	300.00
2 to 3 grade.....	.50	3.50	25.00	200.00

Drake's Seedling. Of the Languedoc class; very prolific and a regular, abundant bearer.

I. X. L. Tree a sturdy, rather upright grower; nuts large; hulls easily; shells soft, but perfect.

Ne Plus Ultra. A sturdy and rather upright grower; extremely prolific, producing its nuts in bunches all over the twigs; nuts large and long; almost invariably of one kernel; of fine flavor; hulls readily.

Nonpareil. Of a weeping style of growth, but still forms a beautiful tree; an extraordinarily heavy and regular bearer, with very thin shell.

Peerless. Preferred to I. X. L. by some growers, having larger nuts, but otherwise resembling that variety. A favorite in the Sacramento Valley where it produces regular and heavy crops.

Texas Prolific. Nut medium size; shells perfect and well filled. As the name indicates, this is a very heavy and regular bearer. It is of the greatest value for planting with other sorts to increase their yield by aiding in pollination. Tree is a fine, strong grower.

THE CHESTNUT

Its dark, green glossy foliage and its wide spreading habit renders the chestnut tree valuable as an avenue tree or planted as a single specimen or in groups, while its nuts give it an added economic value. Where solitary trees fail to bear, the staminate and pistillate blossoms do not mature at the same time. Does well in the coastal regions, and adapts itself to most any situation.

	Each	10
6 to 8 grade.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
4 to 6 grade.....	1.25	10.00
3 to 4 grade.....	1.00	7.50

Italian. A very rapid growing tree of spreading habit. Nuts large and of the very best quality. We regard this as a most excellent variety.



CHESTNUTS IN THE BURR

The tree is not only strikingly ornamental but also very profitable for its nuts

THE FILBERT

Much interest is being manifested in their culture in the northwest and a number of orchards in that section are producing profitable crops of nuts. The trees should be grown in the bush form rather than as trees. There is but little expense attached to the harvesting of filberts; it is a foregone conclusion that a crop failure in California will never be known, because of its late blooming tendencies.

Filberts—From Layers

	Each	10
2 to 3 grade.....	\$1.25	\$10.00

Cosford. Nut large; oblong; husk hairy; shell remarkably thin; kernel of excellent flavor. Good bearer.

Fertile de Coutard. Nut very large; broad pointed, kernel full and highly flavored; early, abundant bearer.

Merveille de Bolwiller. Nut large; rounded at the base, tapering to a point; shell thick; kernel fine flavored. Bears regularly and nuts always filled.

Nottingham Prolific. Nut medium sized; obtusely ovate; shell thick; kernel full and fine flavored; a light producer.

Prolific Cob. Nut very large; oblong; shell pretty thick, of a brown color; kernel full and of a very rich flavor; one of the best.

Purple Leaved. Large shrub with large, round leaves, intensely dark, bronzy purple in spring, becoming greenish toward fall. Very distinct even among other purple-leaved trees and shrubs. Bears good nuts.

THE PECAN

The trees thrive in a great variety of soils, doing well in a stiff clay, or porous sand, and in Texas they are said to do well on soils underlaid with hardpan, provided proper precautions are taken to blast it before planting. The planting of trees should be confined to soils where moisture is either supplied by natural means or irrigation. For planting along irrigation ditches, the pecan is the ideal tree as it will thrive without cultivation and ripens its nuts after the water is turned out of the ditches. The advisability of planting only named varieties of grafted or budded trees is conceded by experienced planters.

Pecans—Grafted on Pecan Seedlings.

	Each	10
4 to 6 grade.....	\$5.00	\$45.00
3 to 4 grade.....	4.50	40.00

Stuart. It is through this variety that the value of the paper shell pecan over the seedling types became recognized. A standard variety in commercial orchards today. Has all the points for a profitable Pecan. Tree a vigorous grower; nuts large; desirable in shape and fine in appearance; always well filled; meat a good flavor.

Schley. A very popular variety. Tree bears heavily; the nuts are medium size; shell is thin; kernel full and plump and invariably fills well.

Success. Of recent introduction. Nut large, cylindrical and tapering at the apex; shell thin, and parting freely from the kernel, which is plump and of good quality. Tree vigorous and a regular cropper.

THE WALNUT

This tree prefers a rather loamy, deep, rich soil. The tree is practically free from insect pests, and when once established requires little care as far as pruning is concerned. Good and thorough cultivation is necessary for activity in the growth of the tree, causing it to respond with bountiful crops. The planting of seedling walnut trees has been generally abandoned on account of the many advantages of grafted trees, which may be summed up as follows: (1) they usually commence to bear profitable crops much earlier than seedlings; (2) they reproduce the variety from which buds and grafts were taken, so there is an absolute certainty that the character of the parent tree will be transferred to the young stock; (3) perpetuation of the bearing qualities of the parent tree with nuts of identical quality.

Walnuts—Grafted on California Black Walnut

	Each	10	100	1000
8 to 10 grade.....	\$2.25	\$20.00	\$175.00	\$1500.00
6 to 8 grade.....	2.00	17.50	150.00	1250.00
4 to 6 grade.....	1.75	15.00	125.00	1000.00

Eureka. Tree is remarkably vigorous, upright grower, leaves and blooms fully three weeks later than seedlings of the Santa Barbara Soft-Shell, and is therefore very desirable in localities subject to late frosts. An immense producer. Nuts large, elongated, smooth and tightly sealed.

Franquette. Nuts very large, long and pointed; kernel full fleshed, sweet and rich; buds out late in the spring. We have fruited this variety for many years, never failing to get a full crop. Probably the best French sort for commercial purposes.

Mayette. One of the best; nuts large and uniform, decidedly flattened at the base; shells light colored; tree hardy, buds out late and bears abundantly.

Payne's Seedling. A large shapely walnut which had its origin in Campbell, Santa Clara County. First discovered by Geo. C. Payne through whose efforts it has been brought up to its present state of perfection. Fully as large as the Franquette. Bears regularly and heavily.

Placentia Perfection. A vigorous grower; commences to bear abundantly about the fifth year after planting. An improved Santa Barbara soft-shell. Most popular walnut in the southern part of the State. Nut large; shell smooth and thin; kernel white and sweet.



THE FRANQUETTE WALNUT

Citrus and Tropical Fruits

Citrus fruits are grown commercially in the northern, central and southern belts of California, but chiefly in the latter and the warmer regions of the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys. The orange and the lemon are one of California's chief horticultural productions, the annual output being in the neighborhood of 50,000 carloads. The tree is partial to a friable sandy loam soil possessing good drainage, and is decidedly favorable to moisture in the summer months, hence irrigation is essential. Our trees are all grown from selected buds cut from record performance trees, hence are dependable and true to label. Where soil and climate is favorable, every family orchard and garden should possess at least a few citrus trees.

Grading of Citrus Trees. Citrus trees are measured by caliper the diameter of the stems of the tree being taken three inches above where the tree is budded. The two-year buds have twenty-four inch stems and eighteen to twenty-four inch heads while the one year buds have stems of the same height and twelve to fourteen inch heads.

	Each	10
2 yr. buds $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. caliper.	\$3.50	\$30.00
2 yr. buds $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. caliper..	2.50	20.00
1 yr. buds $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ in. caliper..	2.00	17.50

Washington Navel Orange. In California it has reached its highest stage of perfection, and stands in the lead of all other varieties for its large size, lusciousness and sweetness of pulp. The most extensively planted variety on the market.

Valencia Late Orange. Large; reaching the market when all other varieties are gone. Second only to Washington Navel in the extent of its dissemination. The summer orange of California.

Eureka Lemon. Tree nearly thornless, of rapid growth and prolific bearer; fruit medium size, thin rind; a good keeper; few seeds, very popular, especially in coast regions.

Lisbon Lemon. Tree of large growth; thorny; fruit medium size, oblong, fine-grained; rind of medium thickness; strong acid; few seeds; a good keeper; popular at interior points especially.

Marsh's Seedless Pomelo. One of the most popular varieties; nearly seedless; large, roundish; skin smooth, lemon yellow; very juicy and of excellent quality.

Citrus—Dwarf Varieties

	Each	10
1 yr. buds $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ in. caliper.	\$2.00	\$17.50

Bearss Seedless Lime. Tree vigorous grower; fruit seedless, juice very abundant with true lime flavor.

Satsuma Orange. Tree thornless, dwarf habit; the kid glove orange of Japan. The hardiest of all oranges. Ripe in October.

Tangerine Orange. Fruit flat, small to medium; skin separates freely from the flesh; juicy, aromatic and rich; color deep red. Ripe February to May.

THE POMEGRANATE

Growers of pomegranates are finding an increased demand for the fruit and there seems to be much encouragement for the planting of a considerable acreage at this time.

	Each	10	100
4 to 6 grade.....	\$.65	\$5.00	\$40.00
3 to 4 grade.....	.60	4.50	35.00

Wonderful. The largest and most attractive. Valuable for shipment. Ripens early. Pulp a rich garnet color, with an abundance of juice, dark as port wine; exquisite flavor.

THE JUJUBE (Chinese Date Plum)

Our stock of Jujubes consists of the very best varieties. The fruits ripen in the fall and winter months.

	Each	10
4 to 6 grade.....	\$2.00	\$15.00

THE LOQUAT

A beautiful evergreen shrub or tree, attaining a height of 15 to 20 feet, bearing pear-shaped fruit of a pleasant acidulous flavor and lemon yellow color. The large budded varieties listed below are far superior to the seedlings usually grown. The loquat is used quite extensively for making jellies, jams and preserves. Trees are easily grown and may be planted 20 to 24 feet apart.

	Each
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.....	\$2.00

Advance. Worthy of its name, being a decided advance over other sorts; fruit elongated, larger than Giant; proportion of flesh larger than usual.

Premier. Fruit very large, pear-shaped; flesh deep yellow; when fully ripe it has a sweet, cherry-like flavor.

Thales. A Chinese variety, probably the largest of all loquats. Fruit firm and of a distinctive medium rich flavor; flesh deep orange.

THE AVOCADO (Alligator Pear)

A tropical or subtropical pear-shaped or spherical fruit of great food value, which will undoubtedly become one of the leading commercial subtropical fruits. Recent experiments have demonstrated that this highly nutritious, nutty flavored fruit may be grown wherever the orange thrives, but commercially should not be planted where the temperature goes below 28 degrees Fahrenheit. Where conditions will permit, no one should neglect to plant one or more trees of this delicious fruit.

Budded on Hardy Avocado Seedlings

	Each	10
4 to 5 grade.....	\$6.00	\$50.00

Fuerte. Skin quite smooth, of greenish color; flavor excellent with a high percentage of oil. One of the standard winter ripening varieties.

Puebla. Medium to large, roundish oval; skin smooth, glossy purple, medium thick; flesh very rich; bears young and heavily. Ripens in winter months.

Sharpless. Very large, elongated pyriform; skin thick, purplish black; flesh rich, melting; has size, quality and a very small seed. Ripens in winter months.

Spinks. Almost spherical; weighs 16 to 20 ounces; skin thick, purplish black; flesh cream colored and highly flavored. Very precocious and heavy bearer. Ripens spring to summer.



One and two-year-old nursery grown citrus trees



ONE OF OUR ANNUAL EXHIBITS

We make it a practice to exhibit at state and district fairs. The fruit here shown was grown on our own orchards and vineyards

Table, Raisin and Wine Grapes

THE GRAPE

No other horticultural crop covers quite so wide a range of country as the grape does in California. Every county in the state grows grapes, some more so than others, and certain varieties are more dominant in one section than in another. The varieties we offer are the recognized standards as raisin, table and juice grapes. Located in the heart of the grape-growing section of California, our nurseries have produced millions of the vines now bearing the enormous tonnage of grapes harvested each year. We shall continue to grow only high quality, fine rooted vines. Our stock of vines is complete and they are grown on new land, producing a vigorous root system.

GRAPE VINES

	Each	10	100	1000
No. 1 grade...	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$7.50	\$50.00
No. 2 grade...	.15	1.20	5.00	35.00

Table, Raisin and Foreign Wine Varieties

We have indicated the time of ripening by periods. In explanation: Those ripening first are classified under the 1st period; varieties ripening in the fall, under the 2nd period, and the late types are designated as 3rd period.

Cornichon. Berries very large, oblong; dark blue, almost black, covered with a beautiful bloom; skin rather thick; a good shipping grape. 3rd period.

Emperor. Clusters large; berries large, oval, rose-colored; one of the most valuable grapes for shipping long distances. Does not ripen well near the coast. 3rd period.

Flame Tokay. Bunches very large and handsomely formed; berries large; skin thick, pale red, or flame colored; flesh firm, sweet, with a sprightly flavor; a splendid shipping grape. 2nd period.

Gros Colman. (FRESNO BEAUTY.) Bunches large, thick shouldered; berries very large, round; skin tough, dark purple or black; flesh coarse; but juicy and sweet. 3rd period.

Malaga. Vine a strong grower and immensely productive; bunches very large, loose shouldered; berry very large, oval, yellowish green; skin thick, fleshy. 1st period.

Muscat. Bunches large, long and loose; berries large, slightly oval, pale amber when ripe, covered with a thin white bloom; flesh firm, brittle, exceedingly sweet and rich; fine flavored; the variety most extensively planted for raisins. 2nd period.

Rose of Peru. (BLACK PRINCE.) Bunches very large; berries large, oval; skin thick, brownish black; flesh tender, juicy, rich and sprightly; a fine market variety. 2nd period.

Sabal Kanski. Said to be the Imperial table grape of Russia. A very handsome, very large, coppery-red, oval grape, tapering at the ends; bunches immense, often weighing eight pounds; flesh sweet and crackling; a much superior grape to the Tokay in flavor, and on account of its firmness undoubtedly a good shipping grape, but ripens rather unevenly in some localities. 2nd period.



GROS GUILLAUME (RIBIER)
Our most popular black table grape

Thompson's Seedless. Resembles Sultana in some respects, but in others is superior. Bunches large and long; berries yellow, seedless. 1st period.

Zante Currant. Bunches large, compact; berries round, very small, seedless; skin thin, black, covered with a blue bloom; sweet, juicy and richly flavored. It is from this variety that the dried currants of commerce are made. 1st period.

Foreign Wine Varieties

Alicante Bouschet. More in demand than any other variety of wine grape. This is due to its heavy bearing and the fact that its juice is deep red. 2nd period.

Carignan. Medium, slightly oblong; makes a superior type of red wine. Vine a fine grower and abundant bearer. 2nd period.

Grenache. A strong-growing variety; bunches conical, rather loose; berries bluish black; makes excellent wine, but requires age. 2nd period.

Mission. The well known variety cultivated at the missions by the Spanish Padres; strong, sturdy grower, bearing large, black berries; valuable for wine. 2nd period.

Zinfandel. Bunches large, compact; berries round, dark purple, covered with a heavy bloom; succeeds well in most any climate. 2nd period.

Rare Varieties of Grape Vines

	Each	10	100	1000
No. 1 grade...	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$10.00	\$75.00

Black Monukka. A black seedless grape, similar in size and quality to the well known Thompson Seedless, but one-third larger, very firm, excellent shipping grape. 1st period.

Gros Guillaume (Ribier). Among the grapes of recent introduction, this of the black type is the show fruit of them all. Bunches are of medium size, but berries are as large as Damson Plums, with a coloring when used for table decoration that makes them look as if molded in wax. Flavor the very best. 2nd period.

Maraville de Malaga. It is no exaggeration to say that this grape with its remarkable coloring of deep red intermingled with blue, as it reaches maturity, with its firmness, unusual delicious flavor, excellent keeping qualities, will always command a position which will be accorded to comparatively few of the late grapes. 2nd period.

Olivette Blanche. As this variety does not ripen until late fall, it is adapted only to warm climates. The grape is large, fully 2 inches long, never too close; berries long, olive-shaped, greenish amber, slightly brown on side exposed to the sun, firm with a neutral flavor. 3rd period.

American Varieties

	Each	10
No. 1 grade.....	\$0.30	\$2.50

American Grapes are known in California as "Slip Skin Grapes." More of these should be planted, particularly for table use and arbors. The following do remarkably well.

Concord. Bunch and berry very large; blueblack; sweet, pulpy, tender. 2nd period.

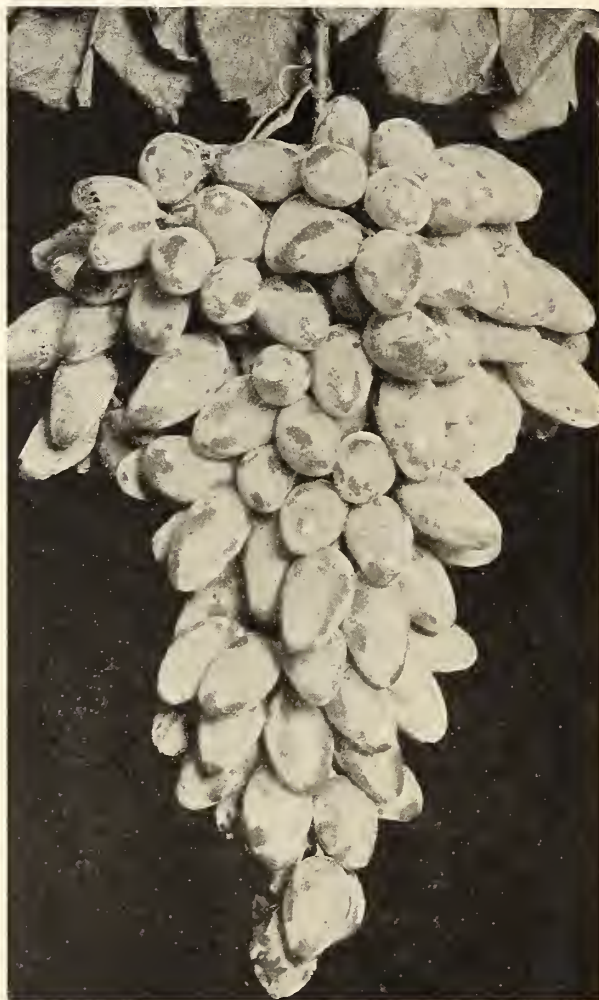
Isabella. A strong-growing variety, specially adapted for arbors; bunches good size, somewhat loose; berries quite large, oval, black, covered with a blue bloom; juicy, sweet and rich, with a slightly musky aroma. 2nd period.

Pierce (Isabella Regia). The strongest grower of all. Berries very large, twice the size of its parent, Isabella; black with a heavy light colored bloom; very sweet and delicious; pulp is soft and dissolves readily; a fine shipper; stands up well; known in the southern part of the state as California Concord. 2nd period.

Phylloxera Resistant Grape

	Each	10	100	1000
No. 1 grade...	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$5.00	\$40.00
No. 2 grade...	.10	.75	3.50	25.00

Rupestris St. George. One of the most popular Phylloxera-resistant varieties, both in Europe and in California, having many desirable characteristics. Growth erect and strong with heavy wood. Thrives under more widely variant soil conditions than any other resistant stock. It succeeds in light, dry and gravelly soils; its strong roots going deeply into the soil for moisture. Does well also in heavy soil and in soils having a small percentage of alkali.



OLIVETTE BLANCHE

Noted as an immense bearer of very large greenish golden berries; a valuable shipping grape

The Small Fruits

This term usually applies to the berry family—Blackberries, Raspberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries, etc. The entire Pacific Slope, wherever fruit soils and sufficient moisture prevail, is adapted to their successful culture. In California there is almost a continuous growth, and intermittent cropping can be carried on almost during the entire year.

BLACKBERRIES (New)

Grown from Tips

	Each	10	100
Extra Selected	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$18.00

Cory Thornless. (New). The big luscious berries often grow to a length of 2½ inches, having a small core, are almost seedless and the distinctive flavor is suggestive of the wild berry. They are richer and sweeter than other blackberries, yet have sufficient acidity to make the finest of jelly. The vigorous canes, without thorns, grow erect to a height of about five feet then assume a trailing habit, making a growth of 25 feet or more. Properly cared for gives enormous yields through a long season, thrives in any good soil and will amply repay for special culture and fertilization. For commercial growers "Cory Thornless" will be a big moneymaker, having proven superior in every way to other blackberries in our growing tests covering several seasons; good shipper and costs less to pick and prune.

BLACKBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES

Grown from Tips and Cuttings

	Each	10	100
Extra Selected	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$10.00

BLACKBERRIES

Crandall's Early. Large, firm and very good flavor; it ripens fully two weeks before any other sort, and continues to bear through the whole blackberry season.

Evergreen. Beautiful, cut-leaved foliage; berries large, black, sweet, rich and delicious; it continues to ripen from early summer until late in the fall. An excellent trellis and arbor plant.

Himalaya. Wonderfully vigorous grower; fruit fairly good size, almost round, juicy and with small seeds. Bears during summer and until late in the fall; should be trellised.

Kittatiny. Fruit large, roundish, conical, rich, glossy black; firm, juicy, sweet and excellent.

Lawton. Fruit large, ripens late, very productive.

RASPBERRIES

Cuthbert. An old favorite; large and handsome; bears transportation well; very productive.

LOGANBERRY AND MAMMOTH BLACKBERRY TIPS

	Each	10	100
Extra Selected	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$10.00

Loganberry. Vine an exceedingly strong grower; trails upon the ground like a dewberry, but should be grown on a trellis; fruit is often an inch and a quarter long, dark red, with the shape of a blackberry, the color of a raspberry and the flavor a combination of both; a splendid shipper.

Mammoth Blackberry. Supposed to be a cross between the wild blackberry of California and Crandall's Early. It is a rampant grower, trailing on the ground and under favorable conditions will grow twenty feet in a season; the canes are large, of deep red color when exposed to the sun; the foliage is large, thick, of a deep green color. Enormously productive and exceedingly early. Fruit very large, jet black, two inches long. A very superior berry.

DEWBERRIES GROWN FROM TIPS

	Each	10	100
Extra Selected	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$10.00

Lucretia. A trailing variety of the blackberry, producing an abundance of large, glossy, black, handsome fruit of excellent quality; the fruit ripens early and the plant does not sucker.

STRAWBERRIES

	10	100
Extra Selected	\$0.30	\$2.00

Banner Strawberry. This truly wonderful variety is conceded to be the queen of the strawberry family. For California planting there is no variety that can equal it. The berry is firm, color deep red, very sweet in flavor and best of all a splendid keeper; abundant bearer and a long lived plant. It is the one desirable variety for home and commercial planting.



CORY THORNLESS BLACKBERRY

For size, bearing qualities and flavor, one of the best

CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES

Do well in the coastal regions and on the higher mountain plateaus; will not thrive where they are subject to sun scald.

Grown from Cuttings

	Each	10	100
Extra Selected	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00

CURRANTS

Cherry. Fruit of the largest; bunches short, berries large, deep red.

GOOSEBERRIES

Champion. A variety from Oregon, where it originated; fruit large, round; an immense bearer and entirely free from mildew.

Houghton. A vigorous grower; fruit medium size, roundish, inclining to oval; skin smooth, pale red; flesh tender, sweet and good; entirely free from mildew.

TREE PROTECTORS

The Yucca Tree Protectors will insure your trees from injury of rabbits, squirrels, gophers, grasshoppers, borers, frost and sunburn.

These protectors are cheap, durable and guaranteed to give satisfaction. They will save your trees as they have saved others.

Length	Width	Weight	Per	Per	Per	Per
		Per 100	25	50	100	1000
30 in.	7 in.	22 lbs.	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$22.00
24 in.	7 in.	18 lbs.	.90	1.25	2.00	19.00
18 in.	7 in.	13 lbs.	.80	1.10	1.75	15.00
16 in.	7 in.	12 lbs.	.70	1.00	1.50	14.00
14 in.	7 in.	10 lbs.	.60	.85	1.40	13.00
12 in.	7 in.	9 lbs.	.50	.75	1.30	12.00

No Order for less than 25 Protectors accepted.

Large Ornamental Trees

For Immediate Effects in the Planting of Home Grounds,
Parks and Gardens

In the adornment of home grounds and in plantings where immediate effects are desired, it is advisable to use large specimen trees.

In order to meet the demand for trees of this character we have made it a point to reserve a certain number in our nursery for this purpose. These trees will vary in age from twenty to thirty years. In other words they are specimens which have been carefully grown, and which have been side-boxed in advance of taking them out of the ground, so that they have a well established root-system in their containers.

We have had remarkable success in transplanting these large specimen trees, and know that if they receive ordinary care from the planter they very rarely fail to grow.

Our quotations must be considered minimum and maximum prices. The degree of variation between these figures depend very largely upon the character of the plant supplied.

Persons interested in large specimen trees will find a personal visit to our growing grounds of decided advantage in making a selection of the trees they would like to have.

The list below will give intending purchasers an idea of what we have to offer in this line:

EVERGREENS

For detailed descriptions see preceding pages.

	Price Each		Price Each
ABIES cephalonica—30-inch box, 14 to 16 feet.....	\$100.00 to \$250.00	PINUS radiata—24-inch box, 10 to 12 feet.....	\$20.00 to \$30.00
ABIES concolor—18-inch box, 6 to 8 feet.....	15.00 to 30.00	SEQUOIA gigantea—20-inch box, 10 to 12 feet.....	30.00 to 75.00
ABIES nordmanniana—24-inch box, 8 to 10 feet.....	75.00 to 100.00	18-inch box, 8 to 10 feet.....	20.00 to 50.00
18-inch box, 6 to 8 feet.....	30.00 to 50.00	SEQUOIA sempervirens—24-inch box, 20 to 24 feet..	50.00 to 100.00
CEDRUS atlantica—30-inch box, 20 to 24 feet.....	100.00 to 250.00	TAXUS baccata—18-inch box, 6 to 8 feet.....	25.00 to 50.00
20-inch box, 12 to 14 feet.....	75.00 to 100.00	TAXUS baccata washingtoni	
CEDRUS deodara—30-inch box, 20 to 24 feet.....	100.00 to 250.00	16-inch box, 6 to 8 feet.....	25.00 to 50.00
CEDRUS libani—20-inch box, 10 to 12 feet.....	50.00 to 100.00	THUYA gigantea aurea—20-inch box, 8 to 10 feet... 20.00 to 35.00	
CHAMAECYPARIS lawsoniana		18-inch box, 6 to 8 feet.....	15.00 to 25.00
18-inch box, 8 to 10 feet.....	50.00 to 75.00	MAGNOLIA grandiflora—20-inch box, 8 to 10 feet... 10.00 to 25.00	
CRYPTOMERIA japonica elegans		PITTOSPORUM eugenioides—20-inch box, 8 to 10 feet. 20.00 to 35.00	
16-inch box, 7 to 8 feet.....	20.00 to 50.00	PRUNUS laurocerasus—20-inch box, 6 to 8 feet..... 10.00 to 25.00	
CRYPTOMERIA japonica—16-inch box, 7 to 8 feet.. 20.00 to 40.00		PYRACANTHA crenulata—16-inch box, 6 to 8 feet... 8.00 to 15.00	
PICEA alba coerulea—18-inch box, 8 to 10 feet..... 15.00 to 35.00		PYRACANTHA angustifolia—14-inch box, 4 to 6 feet.. 12.00 to 20.00	
PICEA engelmanni—24-inch box, 10 to 12 feet..... 100.00 to 200.00		PHOENIX canariensis—24-inch box, 6 to 8 feet..... 15.00 to 40.00	
PICEA maximowiczii—24-inch box, 10 to 12 feet..... 25.00 to 75.00		TRACHYCARPUS excelsus—20-inch box, 6 to 8 feet... 10.00 to 25.00	
PICEA orientalis—20-inch box, 8 to 10 feet..... 35.00 to 50.00		TRACHYCARPUS fortunei—20-inch box, 6 to 8 feet... 10.00 to 25.00	
PICEA pungens—24-inch box, 8 to 10 feet..... 35.00 to 75.00		TRACHYCARPUS nepalensis—20-inch box, 6 to 8 feet. 10.00 to 25.00	
16-inch box, 4 to 6 feet.....	20.00 to 35.00	Correspondence regarding large ornamental trees is invited from intending planters and landscape gardeners.	
PICEA polita—16-inch box, 4 to 6 feet.....	15.00 to 35.00		



Packing large ornamental trees for shipment, at Niles, California

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